

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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25 cents per square for each continuance.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1851.

NO. 41.

COUNTY MEETING.

THE Citizens of Adams County, friendly to the present State and National Administrations, will hold a Public Meeting at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the evening of Monday the 18th of August inst., at 7 o'clock, when addresses may be expected, and arrangements for the reception of Gov. Johnston at the meeting in September, will be made. By order of the COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Aug. 11.

8 Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Cumberland township, will meet at the house of Wm. Scott, on Saturday the 23rd of August inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to employ the above number of Teachers to take charge of the Public Schools of said township. All those interested are requested to attend. GEO. WAYBRIGHT, Sec'y.

Aug. 4.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD-
MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 18th day of August next, viz.:
251. The second and final account of Wm. H. Wright, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Wright, deceased.
252. The first account of Michael Dietrick, Administrator of the estate of George Dearford, deceased.
253. The first account of Wm. Young and Peter Cowner, Administrators of the estate of Wm. Cowner, deceased.
254. The first account of Wm. D. Himes and Alexander S. Himes, Executors of the last will and testament of George Himes, deceased.
255. The first and final account of Abraham Reever, Administrator of the estate of Christian Topper, deceased.
256. The first and final account of James Cooper, Administrator of the estate of George Beraw, deceased.
257. The third account of John Shull and David Shull, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Shull, deceased.
258. The first account of Samuel Weaver, one of the Executors of Conrad Weaver, deceased.
259. The first account of Abraham Weybright, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Weybright, deceased.
260. The first and final account of Moses N. Clean, Administrator of the estate of Nancy Minnigh, deceased.
WM. W. HAMERSLEY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
July 21, 1851.

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL.

INASMUCH as the streams are now failing, the Farmers will please bear in mind that at this Establishment they can at all times have their grinding done on short notice, and in the best manner. Persons from a distance, by waiting over night, can take with them their grain unadorned as desired. The building has been much enlarged, and a large quantity of grain can now be received.

Patronize this establishment—it has been built at heavy expense, for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Germany township, June 2.

DOCTOR J. K. MCURDY

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of HUNTERSTOWN and its vicinity, that he has permanently located in the first mentioned place, for the practice of Medicine.

Mrs. Frame's, or at his residence at Mr. Abraham King's.

Hunterstown, July 14.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Muldoon's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. C. N. Beruchy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., D. C. Horner, C. P. Krauth, D. D., C. A. Cowgill, Prof. M. Jacobs, D. Gilbert, H. L. Baugher, Prof. Stover, W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Golden, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of GEORGE GOLDEN, late of Menallen township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOOVER, Adm'r.

June 27.

NOTICE.

Estate of William M. Harper, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of WM. M. HARPER, late of Hamilton township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID W. HORNER, Adm'r.

June 30.

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

M. & W. B. MERRIS

STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS, at their old stand in Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, Monuments, Tombs & Head stones,

of the finest and hardest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.

July 28.

Choice Poetry.

A HOME IN THE HEART.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh! ask not a home in the mansions of pride,
Where marble slimes out in the pillars and walls;
Though the roof be of gold, it is brilliantly cold,
And joy may not be found in its torch-lighted halls.
But seek for a bosom all honest and true,
Where love once awaken'd will never depart;
Turn, turn to that breast like the dove to its nest,
And you'll find there's no home like the home in the heart.

Oh! link but one spirit that's warmly sincere,
That will heighten your pleasure and solace your care;
Find a soul you may trust as the kind and the just,
And be sure the wide world holds no treasure so sure.
Then the frowns of misfortune may shadow our lot,
The cheek-searing tears-drops of sorrow may start,
But a star never dim sheds a halo for him,
Who can turn for repose to a home in the heart.

ADVICE OF POLONIUS TO HIS SON.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought its act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd unwelcome comrade. Beware
Of entrance into quarrels; but, being in,
Bear it, that the oppoer may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's measure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly habit as it purges buy,
But express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel proclaims the man;
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all—thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

A LITTLE WORD.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a rear,
Has often hatch'd a heart that's broken.
And made a friend sincere.
A word—a look—has crush'd 'd to earth,
Full many a budding flower,
Which, had a smile but own'd its birth,
Would bless life's darkest hour.
Then deem it not an idle thing,
A pleasant word to speak,
The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,
A heart may heal or break.

Miscellaneous.

The Difficulties of Life.

A thunder cloud looks dark and terrible
at a distance, but when it approaches near,
it assumes a lighter appearance and passes
off, leaving the heavens calm and delightful.
Thus it is with the difficulties of life. Seen
at a distance, they are large and formidable.
It seems impossible to surmount them.
With faith and courage we press on, with
a steady eye and a strong heart, and what
appeared like mountains before, have dwindled
into mole-hills. Now prosperity at-
tends our steps, and every thing looks bright
and inviting before us.

There are those who are forever looking
for and expecting some lion or other obsta-
cle in their path, and when they fail to dis-
cover the monstrous, black, hideous thing,
their disordered imaginations are not slow
to manufacture something terrible. Such
characters you will find groping their way
in darkness and sorrow, scarcely doing en-
ough daily to keep the breath of life in
their bodies. Ask them why they don't go
ahead and do something? and they will
reply with a death-groan or heavy sigh—
"Oh dear; I wish I could; but everything
is against me." And then their cadaverous
looks are enough to give common men the
blues, or something worse. How common
such characters.

"I have seen them
Like boiling water creep into tears of fry,
And boot their fears to one another nightly."
A word to the fearful and trembling—
Do you know that while you are brooding
over the imaginary evils of life, the springs
of your existence are rapidly drying up?
In a few years more—perhaps days, you
will waste the vital energies of your life,
and sink into the grave drowsy and worn
out, when you are but in the meridian of
life. It is true, as Thompson says—
"Responding fear, of feeble fancies tall,
Weak, and unmanly, loosens every power."
Have faith and courage. Look above
and beyond the gloomy circle in which you
move, and instead of lurking in meanly
churchyards among rotten bones and broken
skulls, lie away to the bright and beau-
tiful nature. You will be men again.
There is hope even for you. Take a fresh
start this delightful morning, and shake
yourself thoroughly from the sluggish
weights of despondency and sorrow, declar-
ing with the poet,
"My heart is firm;
There's naught within the compass of humanity
But I would dare or do."

Courage, then, courage! Rise with the
determination never to sink again, nor sit
despairingly beneath the harrow of despon-
dency. With this resolution your work is
half accomplished. Success will follow in
your track.

Pleasure owes all its zest to anticipa-
tion. The promise of a shining fiddle will
keep a schoolboy in happiness for a year.
The fun connected with its possession will
expire in an hour. Now, what is true of
schoolboys, is equally true of men. All
they differ in is the price of their fiddles.

A Touching Incident.

About noon on Friday last, the packet
Keystone State, Capt. Andrew Craig, bore
to our borough the lifeless form of a sweet
and interesting boy of about six years old,
who, while in the enjoyment of perfect
health, was seized suddenly with sickness
on the boat that morning, and expired in a
few hours afterwards.

He was the son of a widowed lady named
Oakes, whose husband had recently died in
the city of Mexico, and who with this boy
and two younger children were returning
to her friends in Windsor, Vt. The corpse
with its mother and children were taken to
the residence of our humane and excellent
townsman, Wm. Orr, where every mark of
respect and attention was paid to them by
his kind-hearted and benevolent lady. The
corpse was followed to the grave by a large
number of ladies and gentlemen of our bor-
ough, whose hearts had been touched with
sympathy for their mother in her trying
condition.

The boy was interred late in the evening
in the burial ground on the banks of Stony
Creek, whose waters lave the South West-
ern side of our beautiful village. The time
and the place were truly well suited to the
solemn occasion. The murmuring waters
sighed a requiem for the stranger boy.—
"Take each man's measure, but reserve thy judgment."
The friends then laid, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd unwelcome comrade. Beware
Of entrance into quarrels; but, being in,
Bear it, that the oppoer may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's measure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly habit as it purges buy,
But express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel proclaims the man;
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all—thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Who can picture the anguish of that lonely
mother, losing her first protector, and
then her first born son? One she had laid
to rest in the ancient capital of the Aztecs;
the other sleeps three thousand miles from
the remains of his father, in the bosom of
the Alleghenies. Well can that twice be-
creaved, yet resigned mother comprehend in
its full extent, that sentence so full of mean-
ing—"made perfect through suffering."
While standing a witness of this solemn
sepulture, we felt that in her anguish not
unmingled with hope, thoughts, such as
the following, filled the mother.
While my sorrows I number, I must leave thee
to slumber,
Far from the grave where thy father now lies,
By this clear, flowing stream, here to sleep out
thy dream.
Till the trump of the angel shall call thee to rise,
While night winds are sighing o'er the grave
where thou'rt lying,
Sweetly whispering of glories unending and free,
While the stars brightly peeping, watch the spot
where thou'rt sleeping,
My thoughts are turned upward to God and to thee.

Learn to Spell.

Bad spelling is discredit. Every
young man ought to be master of his native
tongue. He that will not learn to spell the
language that is on his tongue and before
his eyes every hour, shows no great aptitude
for the duties of an intelligent, observing
man. Bad spelling is therefore an unfavor-
able indication. It indicates a blundering
man—a man that cannot see with his eyes
open. Accordingly we have known the ap-
plication of more than one young man, made
with great display of penmanship and pa-
rade of references, rejected for his bad spell-
ing.

Bad spelling is a very conspicuous bad
indication. He who runs may read it. A
bright schoolboy, utterly incapable of appre-
ciating your stores of science, art and litera-
ture, can see your bad spelling at a glance
and crow over it. You will find it hard to
inspire that boy with any great respect for
your attainments. Bad spelling is there-
fore a very meriting and inconvenient de-
fect. We have known men, thrown into
prominent positions, so ashamed of their de-
ficiency in this respect, that they never ven-
tured to send a letter till it had been re-
vised by a friend. This was, to say no more,
sufficiently inconvenient.

I say again, learn to spell, young man.—
Keep your eyes open when you read, and if
any word is spelled differently from your mode
ascertain which is right. Keep your dic-
tionary by you; and in writing, whenever
you have the least misgiving about the spell-
ing of a word look it out at once, and re-
member it. Do not let your laziness get
the better of you.

When one sees a family of children
going to school in clean and well-mended
clothing, it tells a great deal in favor of their
mother; one might reach that these chil-
dren learn some valuable lessons at home,
whatever they may be taught at school.

Many a wife and mother suspects,
but fears to know, and forbears inquiry,
lest her surmises should be confirmed. In
patient and silent suffering women pass
their lives, knowing less than strangers
know, of the habits of their own households,
but suspecting more perhaps than the truth.

We cannot guard too much against
indulging in thoughts and actions, which
trivial as they may at first appear, would
give a cast to our whole character, should
they become settled habits.

The sound of your hammer," says
Franklin, "at five in the morning, or nine
at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy
six months longer; but if he sees you at a
gambling table, or hears your voice at a tav-
ern when you should be at work, he sends
for his money the next day."

In general conversation, our unfa-
vorable opinions of others should seldom be
expressed, our suspicion never.

Danger of Electioneering.

The Picayune rejoices in the possession
of a live Yankee as a correspondent, who
having wandered as far south as Louisiana
peddling notions, has settled down some-
where in the Gulf country, or some other
undiscovered region of the State, and there
concluded to run for Congress. The follow-
ing extract of a letter to the editor of the
Picayune, describing one of his electioneer-
ing tours, is a specimen of the luck he had
in this delightful business:

"Well, I put up with a first-rate, good
natured fellow that I met at a billiard table.
I went in, and was introduced to his wife,
a fine fat woman, who looked at though she
lived on lard; her face was so full of fun.
After a while—after we'd talked about my
gal, and about the garden, and about the
weather, and so on—we came three or four
children, lard and skippin as merry as
crickets. There wasn't no candle lit, but I
could see they were fine looking fellows, and
I started for my saddle bags, in which I had
put a lot of sugar candy for the children, as
I went along. 'Come here,' said I, 'you
little rogue, come along here, and tell me
what your name is;' the oldest then
came up to me, and says he:
'My name is Peter Smith, sir.'
'And what's your name, sir?' said I.
'Bob Smith, sir.'

The next said his name was Bill Smith,
and the fourth said his name was Tommy
Smith. Well, I gave 'em sugar candy, and
old Mrs. Smith was so tickled that she
laughed all the time. Mr. Smith looked
on, but didn't say much. 'Why,' says I,
'Mrs. Smith, I wouldn't take a good deal
for them four boys, if I had 'em, they're so
beautiful and sprightly.'
'No,' says she, lardin, 'I set a good deal
of store by 'em, but we spoil 'em too much.'
'Oh no,' says I, 'they're real well be-
haved children, and by gracious,' says I,
pretending to be startled by a sudden idea
of a striking resemblance 'tween them boys
and their father, and I looked at Mr. Smith:
'I never did see nothing equal to it,' says I—
your eyes, month, forehead, a perfect
picture of you, sir,' says I, tappin' the old-
est one on the pate. I thought Mr. Smith
would have died a laffin at that; her arm
fell down by her side, and her head fell
back, and she shook the hull house lardin.
'Do you think so, Col. Jones?' says she,
and she looked towards Mrs. Smith, and I
thought she would go off in a fit.
'Yes,' says I, 'I do really think so.'
'Ha, ha, ha—how-w!' says Mr. Smith,
kinder half lardin, 'you are too hard on me
now, with your jokes.'
'I ain't jokin' at all,' says I, 'they're
handsome children, and they do look won-
derfully like you.'
Just then a gal brought in a light, and
I'll be darned if the little brats didn't turn
out to be mulattoes, every one of 'em, and their
hair was as curly as the blackest niggers.
Mr. and Mrs. Smith never had any
children, and they sort of petted them little
niggers as play things. I never felt so
streaked as I did when I seen how things
stood. If I hadn't kissed the little nasty
things, I could a got over it: but kissing
on 'em showed that I was in earnest, (tho'
I was soft soapin' on 'em all the time); how
to get out of the scrape I didn't know.—
Mrs. Smith laffed so hard when she saw
how I was confused that she almost suffo-
cated. A little while afterwards there was a
whole family of relations arrived from the
city, and turned the matter off; but next
morning I could see Mr. Smith didn't like
the remembrance of what I said, and I don't
believe he'll vote for me when the election
comes on. I spect Mrs. Smith kept the
old fellow under that joke for some time.

Retort of a Witness.

Mr. Buffum, of Lynn, Mass., in a patent
case, was under cross-examination by an at-
torney named Lord, who had his best to per-
plex and brow-beat him so as to over-
turn the testimony he had given against his client.
The question was something relating to machi-
nery, and Mr. Buffum had used the word
"photo-optically" in his evidence. Mr.
Lord continually harped upon this phrase,
and endeavored to make the witness ridicu-
lous in the eyes of the jury. At last he
inquired,
"Pray, Mr. Witness, as you seem to be a
great philosopher, can you tell me what the
consequences would be if the air should be
exhausted from a headless?"
"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Buffum, "the
head would fall in."

"Indeed, sir," pursued the counsel, "and
can you tell me, philosophically, why the
head should fall in first?"
"Yes, sir," returned Mr. Buffum, "it is
because headless heads are like some lawyers—
their heads are their weakest part."

The roar of the court room acknowledged
the victory of the witness over the counsel.

A poor emaciated fishman, having
called a physician in a foreign boat, the
latter spread a huge mustard plaster and
clapped it on the poor fellow's breast. Pat,
who with a fearful eye looked down upon it,
said, "Dether, dether dear, it strikes me
that is a deal of mustard for so little meat."

"Bridget, you must wash your hands
before you mould the bread." "Sure ma,
I don't think its best to be wasting
time on that, at all—its but bare three
weeks since the day I cum to ye, an' didn't
I wash 'em clean an' nice that very day, an'
indeed what have I done since that time
that's nasty wud 'em?"

A country editor invites the atten-
tion of delinquent subscribers to the 6th
chapter of Luke, 11st verse.

Whoever strikes some may lay upon
it, a death-bed repentance is but a weak and
slender plank to trust one all upon.

Serenading a Sentimental Young Lady.

In my young days, I was extrava-
gantly fond of attending parties, and was some-
what celebrated for playing the flute; hence
it was generally expected, when an invita-
tion was extended, that my flute would ac-
company me.
I visited a splendid party one evening
and was called upon to favor the company
with a tune on the flute. I, of course, im-
mediately complied with the request. The
company appeared to be delighted, but
more particularly so was a beautiful young
lady who raised her hands and exclaimed
that it was beautiful, delightful, &c.

I, of course, was highly flattered, and
immediately formed a resolution to serenade
the young lady on the following night.—
Previous to leaving the party, I made in-
quiry respecting her residence.

I started the next night, in company with
several young friends, and arrived, as I sup-
posed, at the lady's residence, but made a
most glorious mistake, by getting under the
window of an old Quaker. "Now boys,"
said I, "behold the sentimentality of this
young lady, the moment I strike on 'The
Last Rose of Summer.' I struck up, but
the window remained closed. The boys
smiled. "Oh," said I, "that is nothing;
it would not be in good taste to raise the
window on the first air." I next struck up
on 'Old Robin Gray.' Still the window re-
mained closed. The boys snickered, and I
felt somewhat flat. "Once more, boys," said I,
'And she must come.' I struck up an-
gain—My Love is like the Red Rose."—
Still there was no demonstration. "Boys,"
said I, "she's a humbug. Let us sing
Home, Sweet Home, and if that don't bring
her, we will give her up." We struck up,
and as we finished the last line the window
was raised. "That's the ticket, boys," said I,
'I knew we would fetch her." But in-
stead of the beautiful young lady, it turned
out to be the old Quaker in his night-cap,
and dressing-gown. "Friend," said he,
'there was singing of thy home—I think
thou said thy sweet home—and if I recol-
lect right, thou said there was no place like
home; now, if there is no place like home,
why don't thee go to thy home? Thee is
not wanted here—thou nor none of thy par-
ty. Farewell." We and our hats went
home.—Reminiscences of Dr. Valentine.

Old Father Jones.

The Lawrenceburg Press tells the following:
Two or three years ago, if our memory
serves us rightly, old Father Jones was ap-
pointed a chaplain of the State prison, and
a very proper appointment it was. At the
time when the announcement of this fact
was made, a member of the Methodist
Church, residing within the range of one of
the circuits where he had preached for years,
having some business to transact with one
of his neighbors, got his horse, and having
to pass by the house of brother P. on his
road, concluded to "pass a joke off." Now
brother P. had been all the days of his man-
hood a zealous, active, spirited member,
prompt in his responses of "amen" and such
like, and always seemed particularly de-
lighted with Father Jones's preaching, for
he would sit in the corner of the church and
co-operate with great satisfaction to himself
and that minister. Seeing this worthy bro-
ther standing before the door, the good hu-
mored disciple rode up to the fence, and, af-
ter the usual salutation, accosted him thus:
"Brother P. have you heard the news?"
"Why, what news, brother S.; any thing
strange?"
"Why, they say old Father Jones has
been sent to the penitentiary for one year."

On hearing this, brother P., with unfa-
ltering astonishment, indulged himself in
such remarks as—
"Why you don't say so." "Is it possi-
ble?" "Is it really a fact?"

"Why," says brother S., "I guess there's
no mistake about it. I heard it from bro-
ther C. and he saw it in the papers, so I
reason that it must be so."

"Well," says brother P., setting himself
down on the truth of the rumor, "now bro-
ther S., I can't say that I ain't surprised at
this, but between you and me, I always
thought old man Jones wasn't the right
kind of a man. The fact is, he's better in
the penitentiary than out of it, and I told
my wife that he'd go there some day."

Having thus delivered himself of his o-
pinion, and after a few similar comments,
brother S. left him without explanation, as-
tonished and amused at the effect of his in-
formation.

Now brother P. felt when he heard the
truth about it we never heard. This is a
laughable anecdote, and illustrates the fact
that many people are disposed to kick any
body down a hill who has in their opinion
got a start that way.

Good Money.—It is curious to think
for how long a period the world continued
to transact its business without coined
money. The ancient Egyptians had no coin;
there is no allusion throughout the old Testa-
ment to coin, as having been used by the
Hebrews; nor in all of Homer is it spoken
of. For at least three thousand years men
lived, and toiled, bought and sold, without
using a piece of coined money.

A Good Reform.—A substitute for the
"going, going, gone," was introduced at a
recent auction in New-York. The auc-
tioneer held up a sand glass, through which
the sand occupied fourteen seconds in pass-
ing. If a person made a bid, the glass was
held up in view of all, and if no person ad-
vanced on the bid before the sand passed
through, the sale was made. The idea is
a novel one, though we believe it has long
been practiced in Europe.

There are nearly three thousand mus-
cles in the common grasshopper.

Judging by Appearances.

A Prison Scene in Munich.—The num-
ber of female prisoners is very small in com-
parison with the men. At one particular
washing-tub stood four women. Our con-
ductor spoke to one of them, this being a
sign to us to notice them. Two looked up,
and fairly beamed with smiles; one a tall
and very handsome young girl, continued to
wash away with downcast eyes. I felt a
sort of delicacy in staring at her, her looks
were so conscious and modest. A fourth, a
fat, ill looking old woman, also never look-
ed at the visitors. The two who smiled had
remarkably agreeable faces; one, with good
features, and a very mild expression; the
other, a small woman, and though with
blooms on her cheeks, a certain sad, anxious
expression about her eyes and mouth. Of
which of these poor women were we to hear
a fearful history related? The only one
who looked evil was the fat old woman.—
As soon as we were in the court, our con-
ductor said, "Now what do you say about
those women?" "Three out of the four,"
we remarked, "are the only agreeable fa-
ces we have seen in the prison; and, judg-
ing from this momentary glance at their
countenances, we should say could not be
guilty of much crime; perhaps the fat old
woman may be so; that tall young girl,
however, is not only handsome but gentle-
looking." "That tall young girl," replied
our guide, "was the one who, a year or two
ago, murdered her fellow-servant, and, cut-
ting the body, buried it in the garden; the
little woman next to her, some two years
since, murdered her husband; and, the
handsome, kind, motherly-looking woman
who stood next, destroyed her child of seven
years old. The fat woman is in only for
a slight offence! So much for our judg-
ment of physiognomy.—Household Words.

Life.

Life without some necessity for exertion
must ever lack real interest. That state is
capable of the greatest enjoyment where
necessity urges, but not painfully; where ef-
fort is required, but as much as possible
without anxiety; where the spring and
summer of life are preparatory to the har-
vest of autumn and the repose of winter.—
Then is every season sweet, and in a well-
spent life the last the best—the season of
calm enjoyment, the richest in recollections,
the brightest in hope. Good training and a
fair start constitute a more desirable patri-
mony than wealth; and those parents who
study their children's welfare rather than
the gratification of their own avarice or vani-
ty, would do well to think of this. Is it
better to run a successful race, or to begin
and end at the goal?

For Mothers.—A sensible woman of the
doctor's acquaintance (the mother of a
family), entered so far into his views, upon
the subject, that she taught her children,
from the earliest childhood, to consider ill-
humor as a disorder, which was to be cured
by physic. Accordingly she had always
small doses ready, and the little patients,
whenever it was thought needful, took the
rhubarb for the crossness. No punishment
was required. Peevishness, ill-temper and
rhubarb were associated in their minds al-
ways as cause and effect.—Sutley's Lib-
rary Pastimes.

Cured of Drunkenness.—A Norfolk (Va.)
payer says that a man not fifty miles from
there, notoriously addicted to this vice;
bearing an uproar in his kitchen one eve-
ning, had the curiosity to step, without
noise, to the door, to know what was the
matter, when he beheld his servants indulg-
ing in the most unbounded roars of laugh-
ter at his negro boys, who were mimicking
himself in drunken fits; showing how he
reeled and staggered—how he looked and
nodded—how he hiccupped and tumbled.
The picture which these children of nature
drew of him, and which filled the rest with
so much merriment, struck him so forcibly,
that he became a perfectly sober man, and
to the unspeakable joy of his wife and children.

If reputation robberies were as faith-
fully detailed and industriously published
as are these depredations which are com-
mitted upon property, what a picture of hu-
man vice and turpitude would be presented
to us every day.

Many young men of good habits
when alone, suppose they can deceive oth-
ers in that respect. They were never more
mistaken. The thing is impossible. We
are such creatures of habit that we cannot
change it as we do our coat. There is a
sympathy between a man and his kindred
or opposing traits are readily discovered, in
spite of all

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of AUGUST, A. D. 1851, at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises,

A Tract of Land.

situate in Reading township, Adams county, on the Big Conowing Creek, about one-fourth of a mile from the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike, eight miles from Hanover, and one from Hampton, containing 130 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Duncan, John Dicks, Dr. Charles Blich, the Big Conowing Creek, and others, about 13 acres of which are meadow, and about 15 of good woodland, the residue in a good state of cultivation; on which are erected a two story weatherboarded

DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen attached, a double log Barn, with sheds attached, a good young orchard of fruit trees, a well of water near the kitchen door; also a frame Tenant House, weather-boarded, with a well of water near the door, a frame stable, and other outbuildings. There is also on the premises a three story

GRIST AND MERCHANT MILL, the lower story brick, and the upper part frame, with a good SAW MILL attached. The mill has four runs of Stones, a Fly Wheel, and all other necessary apparatus in good order, with the water right belonging to the Defendant.

The above property will be offered on the day of sale entire, and will then be also offered in two separate parcels, and will be sold in whichever of the two modes shall be found, on trial, to command the highest and best price. If sold in two separate parcels, the first will consist of the Grist and Saw Mill, with the water right aforesaid, and the frame Tenant House, weatherboarded, frame stable, and outbuildings thereof belonging, and 24 acres of land, more or less, which the said defendant claims to be his, with the last mentioned building improvements, are erected; agreeably, as near as may be, to a draft thereof made by 17, 1850, by Henry A. Picking for John Brough, assignee of John Trimmer, the defendant; which draft may be seen at the Sheriff's office before the day of sale, or in his (the Sheriff's) possession on the premises on the day of sale.

The second tract or parcel, will consist of the residue of the property herein before first described, not embraced in the first tract or parcel, and containing 107 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon erected, as herein before described. The property will be offered both in turn, and sold in that mode which shall bring the highest and best price in the aggregate, upon a fair and full trial.—Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Trimmer.

WILLIAM PICKES, Sheriff.
Gettysburg, July 21, 1851.

10 per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Golden, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE GOLDEN, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to me as administrator, residing in Butler township, in said county, I hereby give notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOOVER, Adm'r.
June 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of William M. Harper, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of WM. M. HARPER, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID W. HORNER, Adm'r.
June 30.

D. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.

D. McConaughy will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and journey to them from the necessity of a

journey to Washington.

D. McConaughy is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of choice lands, and locating their Warrants—procuring Patents, and selling Soldiers' land to the best advantage.

Apply personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

WM. B. McNEILLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McNeillan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

CITY HOTEL,
Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the City Hotel is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desire that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. BIRST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at the Old Stand in York street, (formerly Blackingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGE,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOTCH.
Gettysburg, April 24.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS MEN to take the exclusive Agency of the GERMANY WAXING FLUID, being an article much cheaper than any other wax, and is warranted to be perfect, clear, and of a fine color, containing no Lard, Soda, or any other substance, and will not injure the skin, or any other part of the body.

whenever that will in any manner injure the skin, or any other part of the body.

For full particulars, send a card to the Agent. For full particulars, send a card to the Agent.

No. 26 South Fifth St., Philadelphia.

July 21.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

ON hand and are continually making made to order, and best made Clothing ever offered in this place. Call and examine for yourselves.

AM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 24.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS MEN to take the exclusive Agency of the GERMANY WAXING FLUID, being an article much cheaper than any other wax, and is warranted to be perfect, clear, and of a fine color, containing no Lard, Soda, or any other substance, and will not injure the skin, or any other part of the body.

whenever that will in any manner injure the skin, or any other part of the body.

For full particulars, send a card to the Agent. For full particulars, send a card to the Agent.

No. 26 South Fifth St., Philadelphia.

July 21.

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAVING extended his business, is now opening up as large a stock of

FRESH GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

among which are

Superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Cancellins, Jeans, Drillings, Summer Cloth, and Plaids,

with many other articles for Gentlemen's wear—all very cheap. Call and examine. Also, a great variety of

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Silks, plain, striped, and plaid Calicoes, Gingham, &c. de Laines, Berge, Berge de Laines, Shavels, Bouvets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, and Trimmings,

with almost every article in the Dry Good line. A large stock of

CARPETING,

Domestic, Fresh Groceries,

QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, &c.,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold in any article by any establishment in the place. What we promise, we intend to do, and no mistake. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, April 7.

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and who ever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices that defy all competition! He can't be beat! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

And, therefore, he is directed to his present stock, which is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, and prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—everything needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordions, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same count but he always keeps.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen-knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low prices.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "noodle" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

Weak a chance to show our goods. We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but one price, and that low to suit the times.

SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.

Gettysburg, June 30.

"The Race is not always to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong."

ELSE had not David killed Goliath with a sling, nor Abraham by faith done so many wonderful things. But faith or no faith,

ABRAHAM ARNOLD

is able to sell

Ready-made Clothing,

of the best style and most substantial qualities, cheaper than any other place in the city, by the Philistine, Jew or Gentile. His work is all made up here, and not in the city, by the best of workmen, who do not "throw" but "sew" it together. But he has no desire to trouble his friends and the public generally with the reading of a long and "windy" advertisement, and will cut the matter short by respectfully inviting all to "step in" and give him an opportunity of proving the truth of what he says.

July 7.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnstock's Store.

S. FAHNSTOCK & SONS would respect- fully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

cloths, cassimeres, and

estings, Satinets, Calicoes, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Cambrics, Cord, Valenciennes, &c., also,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Berage, Berage de Laines, Mous, de Laines, Lawns, Poplins, Gingham, &c., &c.,

also a splendid assortment of

DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS,

Domestic Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tails, Children's Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Parasols & Umbrellas, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

CARPETS,

and a complete assortment of

Queenware, Groceries, &c.

all of which he will sell at exceedingly low prices. Call and examine before purchasing, as we cannot be so thrifty in these goods.

S. FAHNSTOCK & SONS.

April 7.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

[April 12.]

GROCERIES. A fresh supply just received consisting in part of Rice and Java Coffee, Leavening and Starch's fine, pulverized and crushed, and various other goods.

Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

[April 14.]

REPORTER MONTEAGUE. new styles for Ladies and Gentlemen. Call and examine. For sale by KELLER KURTZ.

June 17.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

GOODLY FARM FOR SALE.

Call upon the undersigned.

[Nov. 18.]

GENTLEMEN may wear a Superfine

GUNNAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT

can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at

SAMSON'S

BONNETS.

A splendid assortment of DOMESTIC

NETS, cheaper than the cheapest, at the

cheap store of the

JEFF.

BONNETS. Jenny Lind, China, Pearl, Hair

and Lace, Hair and Gings, and various other styles, with Misses Laces and Gings, at

April 14.

PARASOLS. A large assortment of Parasols

just received at the cheap store of the

JEFF.

WORK BOWLS for the Ladies, for sale by

June 17.

W

KELLER KURTZ.

W

KELLER KURTZ.

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KELLER KURTZ.

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KELLER KURTZ.

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KELLER KURTZ.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION!

We won't be Beat in Selling Bargains!

LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

At the Cheap Store of A. B. KURTZ,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the largest, best and cheapest assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and

QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in this place. To test this he invites the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere.

TO his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks, and trusts they will not forget to call and see his present unparalleled assortment.

April 14.

1776.

WHEN in the course of human events, A-

BRAM ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

all of which he is prepared to sell a few cents cheaper than any body else. A decent respect to the interests of the public requires that he should declare and make known THE FACT, that he has purchased for Cash, and for Cash is prepared to sell to any body and every body, any and every article in the Dry Good or Grocery line, on terms so reasonable and low as to make their very teeth water for a few more of the same sort.

July 7.

The Uns Attracted.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT

HAMERSLY'S

GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of

GROCERIES,

including prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans crushed and leaf Sugar, N. O. Sugar-house and Syrup Molasses, Tea, Dairy Salt, extra pure Starch, Salsaparilla, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, fresh Mackerel, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Medford, &c.; also,

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS,

Candies, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Cocoa-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Queenware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

such as Cedar-ware, Tubs, Baskets, Buckets, Door Mats, Brooms, Bed-covers, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Andirons, Lead, Powder and Shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on North-west Corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Gettysburg, April 28.

NEW

HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axes, Saddlery,

CEGAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9.

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the

Largest, Cheapest & Best

selected STOCK OF GOODS, ever before offered in the County, such as

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, de Laines, Linen Laines, Calicoes, Strips & Mull Muslins, Domestic,

and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also, a large and splendid assortment of

Jewelry and Watches,

cheaper than ever. Also,

FAMILY GROCERIES, (very low.)

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 20 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

AM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 21.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages: 1st, it is a great saving, one pound being equal to ten pounds of coffee; 2d, the excellent aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with store coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient, perfectly hot, 4th, coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of WM. W

Well Put!

In the April number of the American Whig Review, we find the following somewhat striking calculations, as to what the people of the United States are now doing in contrast with what they might do, if they would but establish and maintain such a system of political economy as is applicable to the condition and capacity of the country.

"If the population of the U. States is 25,000,000, and the imports of 1850 are \$150,000,000, though there is little doubt, by smuggling and adulteration—a false valuation—they will come nearer \$200,000,000—every man, woman and child in the United States will have paid \$8 to foreign manufacturers. The payment will be made in money, and in provisions, flour, &c., in a proportion not well appreciated."

"This tax, for tribute, is paid daily on manufactured articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar, &c., and on products which can easily be grown upon our own soil. The entire expenditure, excepting about \$10,000,000 paid for materials which cannot now be grown or made upon American soil, is paid by our people to enable other nations, but chiefly England, to drive us out of all markets. A part of the profits of this enormous taxation maintains the English navy, pays the salaries of the English free trade Ministers, the cost of arms in India, and the numerous armed forces of Ireland. A yearly subscription of not less than five dollars a year for every man, woman and child in America, is paid out directly or indirectly, for the maintenance of the British Empire."

"There are not less than two millions of industrious and able artificers in America, living in forced idleness, or digging the earth for a scanty subsistence, to the detriment of the true American farmer, who could produce at least one hundred more than they do in the kind of labor suited to their knowledge and capacity. Full a million more could be profitably employed in the production of food and raw material to be used by the two millions of artisans well employed."

"Three millions of persons, now either bankrupt, idle, or badly employed, would, if well employed, add at least \$800,000,000 to the annual income of the nation. \$100,000,000 of this would build, annually and keep afloat a steam navy of an hundred vessels, which would soon enable us to dictate terms for the defence of the liberty of all nations, and compel England to share with us the markets she now monopolizes."

"The five dollars a year paid by every man, woman and child in America for the support of the British Commercial Empire, would be invested in profitable industry, and give employment to the entire idle or impoverished population, native or immigrant, of the United States. An enormous and cheap supply of manufactures and produce would be the consequence, yielding a grand surplus to be sent away and sold in foreign markets. The profits of such a trade, so defended, would come back to us in the shape of money, and all the elegancies and luxuries of other nations and climates. An immense commerce, five-fold our present trade, would be the consequence. Every mode of industry, every kind of enterprise, would be employed. The Republic would not only be the first power, but absolutely the ruling power of the earth. No nation would dare to make war upon it. All this, and more, may be accomplished by mere legislation. But at present England legislates for America, and Congress dare not do any thing for the people because they have no steam navy. Shame!"

The Domestic Trade.

"The United States are becoming a little world almost complete within itself. Our great diversity of climate and soil, and our rich mineral resources, supply nearly every want. The rapid increase of our manufactures will soon render us independent of foreign supplies. The Newark Advertiser says:

"It is a most remarkable fact, that our largest importations of British goods were previous to the embargo of 1808, when our population was only one-fourth of what it is now, and our consumption of manufactured articles probably one-twelfth or less. This speaks loudly for our increase of manufacturing ability. Our commerce is now mainly not with foreign countries, but between the North and the South—between the Atlantic States and the West—on the great Mississippi and its branches, and on the great Lakes—and, what is becoming much more than these, on our numerous railroads branching out in every direction, our domestic trade is immense. Gen. Packer, of the Pennsylvania Senate, in a speech recently delivered before that body, gives the value of the Lake trade for the year 1848, as follows:

Lake Erie,	\$13,754,018
Lake Huron,	547,152
Lake Michigan,	24,310,481
Lake Champlain,	16,750,704
Lake Ontario,	28,144,000
Lake St. Clair,	649,924
Total,	\$186,476,905

Forty millions of dollars more, than the whole foreign export trade of the U. States."

Tree Planting.—Horace Greeley, in a late letter descriptive of Lombardy, in Italy, makes the following sensible suggestions in regard to the planting of forest trees:

"As to tree planting, there can be no excuse for neglecting it, for no man needs his neighbor's co-operation to render it economical or effective. We in America have been recklessly destroying trees quite long enough; it is high time that we begin systematically to reproduce them. There is scarcely a farm of fifty acres or over in any part of the very newest States, that might not be increased in value \$1,000, by \$100 judiciously expended in tree planting, and a little care to protect the young trees from premature destruction. All roadsides, steep hill-sides, ravines, and rocky places should be planted with oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, locust, &c., at once, and a farm would, after a few years, yield \$100 worth of timber annually, without extracting \$10 from the crops otherwise dependent on. My planting locust, or other fast growing tree alternately with oak, hickory, &c., the former would be ready for use or sale by the time the latter needed the whole ground—Hutcheson, county, Ark., combines to urge immediate and extensive tree planting; shall it not be commenced?"

Phos. in Red Lion.—This town, (the county seat of Adams County, Ohio), is just recently affected with the cholera. Some twelve or thereabouts have been taken with the deadly disease—nearly one-fourth of the population.

The British Tariff.

STAND FROM UNDER.

From an official statement prepared by an Examiner in the Custom House, we learn that the importation of British iron into the port of New York alone, during the six months ending July 1, 1851, was ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND TONS!

Blessed British Tariff! Blessed reciprocal interchange! which Bigger and the Democracy propose to perpetuate!

During the same period of the working of the blessed British Tariff, the export of iron to Europe has been TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! At the rate of twenty millions a year! A state of affairs which, but for the lucky accident of California, would at this moment have the United States on the verge of bankruptcy.

How long California gold will avert the crash, if the British policy of the country be maintained, we shall all know before the close of the next Governorship of Pennsylvania.

The import of British iron into New York for the six months ending July, 1850 and 1851, compare thus:

Imports in 6 mos. 1851,	Tons, 197,800
1850,	89,600

That is the way to tell how we are getting on under the British policy of the democracy.

What Pennsylvania having the prosperity of her country at heart will, in the face of such facts, vote for "Bigger and that reciprocal interchange" which is crushing the best interests of Pennsylvania to powder?

California Gold.

The Evening Bulletin says that twenty-nine and a quarter millions have been received this year from California up to the close of July. During that period 24 millions have been exported to purchase foreign commodities. Although the supply from California still exceeds the exports, how much better to retain this money in the country, than to send it abroad to fill the coffers of British manufacturers! It may be replied, that there is still plenty of gold in California. So there was abundance of gold and silver in Peru and Mexico when they belonged to Spain. Spain mined and sent these to foreign countries to purchase commodities. In the meantime her own industry was neglected, and by the time that her mines in Peru and Mexico were, in a great degree, exhausted, she had neither agriculture nor manufactures. Her population, dependent on foreign supplies, degenerated from a great and enterprising people into an indolent, disorderly and worthless populace. Her nobility, the proudest in Europe, the descendants of those who had won laurels from the time of Charlemagne to that of Cortez, have become the laughing stock of all Christendom.

A Hint to Borrowers.—A correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following anecdote of Robert G. Shaw, the merchant:

We have an anecdote to tell about Mr. Shaw, which has never before been in print, and which, we think, will amuse our mercantile readers, and not give offence to our venerable friends. We happened to be present when the anecdote took place. A gentleman met him on the street, and upon some business connected with his own money, as he was short—not an uncommon thing for him at that time. It was many months ago. Mr. S. raised his spectacles and replied, "Yes sir, with pleasure, on one condition."

"What is that?" "Why, that when we next meet, you will turn your face toward me, look pleasant, and not turn it away. I lent Mr. Shaw a small sum of money about a month ago, and ever since that time he has not met me decidedly. Meet him where I will, on State street, Commercial street, or in the Exchange, and he always turns his head away. When I lend a man money, and he is owing me, I want him to look me full in the face, as though nothing had happened. And then I will be willing to lend him again. This is a veritable story."

The Arab and his Serpents.—A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republic says: "I stopped to see some of the numerous shows, which are in full operation during the holidays. I found myself within a circle where an Arab was showing off with seven or eight great serpents. I wanted to turn and go away, but the crowd had become so great, that I found I could not move, and was obliged to remain a witness of certainly one of the most curious and frightful spectacles ever offered to the public. The snake charmer was seated on the ground, after the fashion of his country, with his snakes all around him; two or three of them were of the most enormous size, almost as large as a full grown man. He would take them up in his hands, let them wind around his legs, arms, body, neck and head; stuck out their forked tongues and kiss him on the hands, the tips of the eyes, and pressed their heads or tails to him, as he commanded them."

While the spectacle was proceeding in the most successful way, one of the largest snakes slipped off unnoticed by the Arab, or apparently so, and dragging itself along, got out of the crowd, every body, you may be sure, giving him a clear space. Just outside of the circle two dogs were playing together. The serpent no sooner espied them, than he raised his head; and in another moment was busy winding himself around the body of one of the unfortunate animals. The poor dog really screamed with fright. It was like the screams of a human being."

The Arab no sooner heard it and understood the cause, than he got up, went to the spot, and without touching the serpent at all, spoke a few words, and the creature instantly uncoiled itself slowly until it left the dog free, and I assure you one of the canine race never ran as fast as that dog did, as soon as he got loose. The surprise of the spectators of this scene knew no bounds, and pieces of silver were literally showered into the Arab's turban."

Eight Persons Drowned.—During a small on Thursday afternoon a small boat was capsized, nearly opposite the Salina's Song Harbor, on Staten Island, (N. Y.). Eight persons were on board, all of whom were drowned. The party consisted of women, belonging to New York, her four children and nurse, and two sailors living at Song Harbor. Mrs. Green kept an English laundry. The party were going on a party on a pleasure.

Goody's Lady's Book.—For September, it is already on our table. It is beautifully embellished, and its contents highly interesting.



GETTYSBURG:
Monday, August 18th, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. F. JOHNSTON

FOR CANAL COMMR.,
JOHN STROHM.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland;
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin;
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
JOSHUA W. COMLY, Lancaster;
WILLIAM JESSETT, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN M'GINLEY.

Assembly,
DR. DAVID MELLINGER.

Prothonotary,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.

Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DANIEL DURKEE.

The reception given to President Fillmore during his present visit to Virginia, has been of the most cordial and respectful character; and he has been received everywhere by all parties with the greatest enthusiasm, winning the hearts of all who approach him, by his manly bearing and graceful manners.

The majority for the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, (Mr. Campbell) over his Democratic competitor, the present Gov. (Mr. Transale), will be about 1800. Both branches of the Legislature are also Whig. Well done, Tennessee! They elect a U. S. Senator next winter.

The majority for the Whig candidate for Governor of Kentucky, (Mr. Dixon), will be about 27,000.

The returns from Alabama indicate the election of Shields, the Union candidate for Governor, a majority of Union members of the Legislature, and five out of seven Union members of Congress.

The Westminster Carolinian reminds the public that there is no such bank as the Merchants' Bank of Carroll county, on which it is said counterfeits are in circulation.

A daring robbery was committed at the house of Mr. Christian Steuffer, a wealthy farmer, residing about two miles east of Waynesboro, on Saturday night week, between 10 and 11 o'clock. He was roused from his bed by a noise in the house, and was met by four men armed, who had broken in the door. One of them presented a gun to the old man's breast, threatening death to him and his family if he did not deliver up his money. He gave up all the money in his possession, which was about \$30, together with promissory notes and other valuable papers. These papers were all found in a chest near by, the next morning. He knew the robbers, and they were all arrested before morning, and committed to Chambersburg Jail. Their names are Joshua Chaybaugh, Philip Lowe, and two young men by the name of Stump. It appears they have been following petty pilfering for some time, and at last ventured upon the bold act which led to their arrest.

A mad steer, belonging to Mr. Brenckau, of Waynesboro, gored a man of the turnpike near Greencastle, a few days ago, so seriously that his life for some time was despaired of. Several other persons narrowly escaped.

The Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, one of the most esteemed clergymen of Boston, died in that city on Monday evening. He was born in Scotland in 1806, and was accordingly about 45 years of age. The deceased was universally beloved, and his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of all denominations.

More Specie Going.—The steamship Niagara sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with \$415,000 in specie. There were 61 passengers, including whom was Sir Henry L. Bulwer, British Minister.

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Sudden Death.

On Monday afternoon last, NEIL GLACKER, an inmate of the Almshouse, while on his way to town, was seen to fall suddenly, near the lower end of Carlisle street, and upon attention being directed to him immediately, life was found to be extinct. A Coroner's Jury was summoned by Dr. CHARLES HORSNER, and an inquest held over the body, which resulted in the usual verdict, that the deceased has come to his death by "visitation of God." GLACKER was advanced in years, and had left the Almshouse but a few minutes previously in apparent good health. His death is attributed to apoplexy.—Star.

Payment of the August Interest.

The semi-annual interest on the State debt was paid in Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. by Gen. Dickel, the State Treasurer. The Inquiry says the full amount was raised without borrowing a dollar. This in connection with other heavy dividends due at the same time cannot but exercise a salutary influence on the money market. The credit of Pennsylvania is fully restored, and her securities are now regarded as among the best in the world. A. Sinking Fund for the gradual payment of the State debt has been created; her resources are constantly increasing, and by a continuance of the wise and economical administration of her financial affairs under Gov. Johnston, the prospect is full of encouragement.

The barn of Isaac Shugart, Esq., near New Windsor, Carroll county, Md. was struck by lightning on Friday evening week, and entirely consumed, together with between 400 and 500 bushels of wheat and rye, about 40 tons of hay, three machines, &c. The loss is estimated at 500. The dwelling of Mr. John Geyer, near Middleburg, was also struck during the same storm, though no serious damage was sustained. The gable end of the building was shattered more or less, the fluid passing down the chimney, tearing up the brick in the hearth, scattering the sand about the room and passed between Mr. Geyer and the Rev. Mr. Jamison, of Taneytown, who were conversing with each other. Except being stunned by the shock, they were not injured.

Dreadful Accident.—We learn from the Germantown Telegraph, that on the night of the 6th inst., an Irishman, named Patrick Carney, who was employed at the smelting furnace of Caldwell & Co., in Philadelphia county, while in the act of filling in ore at the top, missed his footing, and fell headlong into the flaming pit! An interval of fifteen minutes elapsed before the unfortunate man could be rescued from his dreadful situation. The furnace had been blown down about fifteen feet, a day or two previous, for repairs, which rendered it ten times more dreadful than it had been before. After lingering several hours in the most excruciating pain, death relieved him of his sufferings.

The city of New York has recently become the scene of almost daily murder and crimes of violence. Scarcely a day passes that we have not a murder to record as having occurred in that city, and the fearful examples which have recently been made of some of the criminals, instead of causing a decrease in crime, has had, apparently, the very opposite effect. The latest case is the death by poison of a woman named Victoria Grunzig, which is supposed to have been administered to her by her husband, Otto Grunzig, and a German woman named Margaretta Lorentz.

The new Constitution of Virginia, which will undoubtedly be adopted, requires nothing of the voter except that he be a white male, over twenty-one, resident in the State for two years, and in the county or city where he offers to vote, for one year. It is thought that this will more than double the number of voters in Virginia.

Small by degrees and beautifully less, may be applied to the progress of political abolitionism in Kentucky, we think. In 22 counties, polling 29,208 votes, Mr. Cassius M. Clay received at the late election just 441.—N. Y. Mirror.

The total cost of the late Reform Convention in Virginia to amend the Constitution, is set down at \$220,000. The Convention was in session 230 days.

Horrible!—A negro man, belonging to Mr. H. Kiel, in Wilkinson county, Georgia, on the 20th ult., violated the persons of his mistress and her sister, and afterwards murdered them and fled. He was arrested the same night, however, by some neighbors who pursued him. They immediately bound him to a stake and burned him to death.

An Adage Verified.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial, that a man has actually been tried for stealing the coppers off a dead man's eyes, and found guilty; in that city.

The next Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will be held in the vicinity of Baltimore, on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th days of next October, and promises to be an occasion of unusual interest to the people of Maryland and adjoining States. The special address is to be delivered by the Hon. Rufus Webster.

The contractors for widening and straightening the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, have all been awarded. The distance to Lancaster is to be shortened five miles, making the route 61 miles. The estimated cost of the work is \$1,000,000.

New Jersey has a larger colored population, in proportion to its size and white people, than any other of the free States; and more than half of all the free colored people in the Union are to be found in the five Middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. The three adjoining States, Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio, contain over 100,000 more, leaving less than 100,000 for the other twenty-two States, there being comparatively very few negroes in the Eastern and Western States.

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Correspondence of the Adams Sentinel.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8, 1851.

Mr. Editor:—Having occasion in the month of June last, to pass through Adams County on my way from west of the mountains to this city, on entering your County I was much delighted to see the style and neatness of the buildings, and improvements that presented themselves to my view whilst passing along on my journey, and also the promising appearance of the crops of grain and grass that met my view—satisfying my mind fully, that all the Farmers of your County have to do, is to persevere, and be diligent in the course they have been pursuing, of enriching their lands with lime and manure, and it will not be long till they will have as good a harvest to out, as their neighbors in adjoining Counties.

On my way I stopped for the night at a friend's near the "Trout." In the course of our conversation, while speaking of the Church and the World, I made some inquiry respecting Sabbath Schools, and whether there were any in that neighborhood. His answer was, that he did not know of a Sabbath School in all that part of the country—no, not one! Well, upon reflection, I thought that while some were digging for limestone, and others having found and were burning lime, and were making great advances in keeping up their farms, and making them valuable, which is all right in itself, there was the ground of the heart, the fatherland and the heart spoken of to be broken up, and that the dew of Divine grace were to be sought for, in order to make us spiritual, working Christians, and that there was such a thing as living in the neglect of those things which were of most importance. What! No Sabbath Schools in all that large range of country between Gettysburg and the Mountains! Oh! where are the Elders of the Churches? Where are the lay-members of the Church? Where are the Students of the Gettysburg Seminary? Are there none to look after the lambs of the flock—the children of the Church—the nursery of the Lord? None to collect them together in little groups, in the Sabbath School, and tell them the story of the Cross? I firmly believe, that Sabbath Schools are a means of grace divinely appointed of the Lord, to advance His kingdom in the world. Those that turn away to righteousness, shall live as the stars for ever and ever. If we sow to the flesh, we shall of the flesh reap corruption; but if we sow to the spirit, we shall of the spirit reap life everlasting. Therefore, let us work whilst it is called to-day, as the night is coming when we cannot work. It will not be long till we shall reap if we wait not. For how shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation—which was spoken by the Lord at first, and was delivered unto us by those that heard him.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—One Hundred and Seventy-Five Lives Lost.—The East India Mail recently received in England brings reports of a large number of shipwrecks, in one of which a large number of lives were lost. The Altie Rohman was wrecked on the Island of Kenery, on the 14th June. She was bound to Bombay from Jeddah and Mecca with four hundred passengers and a quantity of treasure, coffee and salt on board. Five days previous they made Kenery, and stood in for the harbor. Before sunset the lighthouse was seen. Signals were made, which were answered from the outer light-ship.

Shortly afterwards a heavy squall came on, and the Altie finding his vessel drifting in shallow water, let go his anchors. In the middle of the night, the ship laboring and rolling very much, lost her rudder, soon after this the cable parted, and she drove on to the island of Kenery. Daylight found the bottom of the ship gone, and the remains of the wreck driven up alongside the fort walls; all the boats broken or washed away. Many of the passengers stepped from the vessel on to the walls, but numbers were cast into the sea and drowned. Nearly 175 are missing. This is another instance of the awful sacrifice of life occurring from a vessel being lost for want of sails, anchors, &c., and the absence of efficient officers to manage her. The sails of the Altie Rohman were blown away, and there were no others to replace them, and she appears to have been sadly deficient in anchors.

Painful Rumor.—We find the following in the Wilkinson Whig, of the 1st instant, published in Woodville, Miss. During the last few days a report has been in circulation in our vicinity to the following effect:—It is stated that on Friday last, as three children were returning to their home from school, near Liberty in Amite county, they were overtaken by a pack of dogs in pursuit of runaway negroes. The dogs fell upon them, and, before assistance could be rendered, killed and nearly devoured every one of them! The father of the children, hearing their screams and the barking of the dogs, ran out with his gun and succeeded in killing two of them. At this time the owner of the dogs rode up, and threatened to shoot the father if he shot any more of the dogs. The distressed father released his gun and deliberately shot the owner of the dogs through the heart, after which he gave himself up, was tried and discharged. We have not heard the names of any of the parties.

Summer Travelling.—The number of persons who have this season visited the various watering places far exceeds that of any former year. All the places of resort have been crowded all the season. The various Springs in Virginia have been full to overflowing, and we observe, also, that several noted places in the Southern and Western States are this year more than usually full. This vast amount of travel is to be attributed partly to the increase of population, partly to the general prosperity of the country for several past years, and partly to the greatly increased facilities and reduction of rates of travel. In the Eastern States, the same propensity for travelling is observed.

Temporary Marriage.—A Frenchman who was arraigned lately in Chittenango county, Vermont, on a charge of larceny, pleaded in answer of the charge, that he had been married to the woman charged with the crime.

Very Late from California.—The steamship Prometheus has arrived with San Juan de Nicaragua dates to the 4th, and San Francisco dates of July 16th. She brings 360 passengers and \$200,000 gold as freight, and \$400,000 in the hands of passengers. The steamship Pacific left San Francisco on the 15th and arrived at San Juan de Sud on the 20th. The passengers travelled 15 miles by land and then proceeded in a steamer across Nicaragua Lake and down the San Juan river. Her passengers expressed great satisfaction with the new route.

The only event of interest at San Francisco had been the conviction and execution by the Vigilance Committee of a desperate character named James Stuart. He was hung at two o'clock on the 14th at the corner of Market street, within the presence of 50,000 people. At Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and other places, the citizens have been compelled to act in their own behalf, the laws being inadequate and their execution inefficient. The hanging of Stuart had caused great excitement and the conduct of the Committee has been severely reprehended by the Court and City Authorities. The people generally sustain the acts of the Committee.

The vicinity of Rogue river and the Klamath region were infested by hostile Indians who were well armed and committing numerous murders. They are now troublesome in Sacramento Valley, and refuse to meet the Commissioners who are desolate of money. The Mormons are making an effort to establish a direct communication from Salt Lake to the Pacific. Mining intelligence is very favorable.

The effects of the late fire and disappearing and the burnt district is rapidly being built up. Many substantial brick buildings are in course of erection throughout the city. Agricultural affairs are promising. Politics are attracting great attention, and three parties, Whigs, Democrats and Independents, are in the field. Markets generally are depressed and unchanged. Seamen's wages are lower. Carpenters receive \$10 and laborers \$5 per diem. Money is abundant.

The following account of a hail storm, taken from the Bombay Times, throws our western hail storm stories in the shade: On May 22d an extraordinary fall of ice occurred near Bangalore, during a storm of thunder, lightning and rain. The hail stones which at first made their appearance, were about the size of limes, and oranges, and broke through the tiles and roofs of houses, and destroyed gardens and fruit trees. Some of the hail stones found next morning were as large as goose eggs, some as large as pumpkins, some black, found in a dry well, measured four feet and a half in length, three in breadth, and one and a half in thickness. It was probably the result of the accumulation of the smaller pieces into one lump, although the fall of pieces of this size is not infrequent in India.

In the reign of Tipu Sultan a piece was found the size of an elephant, which took several days to melt; in 1823 a piece of similar size fell in Candahar; in 1838 a block of ice, apparently a mass of cemented hailstones, was found near Bhaurwar, measuring twenty feet in circumference.

Property Exempt from Execution.—By the new code of Virginia the following is a list of the property exempt from execution: "One cow, one bedstead, with a bed and necessary bedding for the same, six chairs, one table, six knives, six forks, six plates, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wood or earthenware, one loom, and its appurtenances, one spinning wheel, one pair of cards, and one axe; five barrels of corn, five bushels of wheat or one barrel of flour, two hundred pounds of bacon or pork, and five dollars in value of furs or hay."

A Worshy Man but no Traveller.—We were somewhat startled to-day by one of our contributors announcing the fact that he intended to leave the office and take a short trip of a week or two to the eastward. The contributor we allude to is one of the oldest printers in this country, and has been settling up on the Evening Gazette since July, 1817—a period of thirty-four years; and for twenty-six years has never been beyond seventy distance of the State House—his greatest trip extended to the Norfolk House at Roxbury. On Monday, for the first time, he enters a railroad car.—Boston Gazette.

Colostrophe.—At Cincinnati, on the 2d inst., Jacob and Frank Kirschner, butchers, were instantly killed, in consequence of their horses running away with them. The Kirschners were twin brothers, and what is something singular, they married twin sisters, who now remain to deplore the loss of their husbands.

Seven Negroes Killed.—The Boston (Mo.) Herald mentions the death, by lightning, of seven negroes belonging to Mr. John Reeves, 16 miles south of that place. They had taken refuge during a storm under a large tree.

Murder and Lynch Law.—The N. Orleans Delta publishes, from a correspondence at Austin, Texas, the details of the horrid murder of a Mr. Baker and his wife, by a runaway negro whom he had caught and tied. He broke loose and in the conflict with them stabbed them both mortally and then fled. He was pursued, captured, tried, convicted, and hung the next day.

There are now completed and in operation in Massachusetts alone about 1,200 miles of railway; and in New England 2,400 miles. Massachusetts alone has expended, in the completion of these roads, the enormous amount of \$51,000,000; and it appears from the reports of the several railroad corporations in this State, made to the last Legislature, that there were transported over the Massachusetts roads alone, during the year 1859, 9,500,000 passengers and 2,500,000 tons of freight. But this is not all. The several links connecting us with the Canadas, northern New York, the great lakes, and the far West are now completed, uniting us by railroad and steam navigation with thirteen States of the Union, comprising an area of 428,795 square miles; the two Canadas, the Lakes, with their 5,000 miles of coast; and bringing within our commercial sphere a population of ten millions of inhabitants. And if we look for a moment at the business of the lakes and the Canadas, and observe its rapid yearly increase, we shall be still more astonished. It is estimated that the imports and exports of the lake harbors, exclusive of the Canadas, during the present year, will be two hundred millions of dollars. The annual increase of this business is found to be 17 1/2 per cent, thus doubling itself in less than six years. In addition to this, the imports and exports of the Canadas will amount during the present year to fifty millions of dollars.

Progress of Crime in New York.—A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that in this city we have "nine cases of murder and attempt to kill on hand," two men have been recently executed, and two more are to share the same fate. Two policemen have recently been killed, and several more dangerously wounded. The knife is used frequently and fearfully. Rowdiness is increasing all over the city. Look at the numerous gambling houses, brothels, grog-shops, and other hotbeds of vice. What is to be done? What can be done? The world is vomiting its tens of thousands upon us every year, and too many of them come surcharged with infidelity or superstition, and not a few are adepts in crime. At the rate things are going, New York will soon be as destitute of the Sabbath and as reeking with vice as some of the cities of the old world. Is there any remedy?—*Journal of Commerce.*

Inerted Locomotion.—Some interest has been excited in Pittsburgh by the performance of a Mr. McCormick, who walks, head downward, on (or rather under) a slab of polished marble, to which his feet attach themselves, as he asserts, by atmospheric pressure. He made some six or seven steps, the slab being only nine feet long. This experiment is said to be the result of many years of research and labour, and involving philosophical principles.

Singular Edifices.—There is a certain district in the suburbs of Lassa, the capital of Thibet, where the houses are built entirely with the horns of cattle and sheep. These odd edifices are of extreme solidity, and present rather an agreeable appearance to the eye; the horns of the cattle being smooth and white, and those of the sheep being black and rough. These strange materials admit a wonderful diversity of combinations, and form on the walls an infinite variety of designs. The interiors between the horns are filled with mortar. These are the only houses that are not white-washed. The Thibetians have the good taste to leave them in their natural state, without endeavoring to add to their wild and fantastic beauty. It is superfluous to remark, that the inhabitants of Lassa consume a fair share of beef and mutton—their horn houses are incontestible proof of it.

A French Omnibus on Fire.—As an omnibus was yesterday passing along the Place de la Bastille, volumes of smoke suddenly issued from it, and the passengers were observed to descend in terrible confusion. In the interior was a man who was rolling about in horrible suffering. This man, it appeared, had imprudently placed a bottle of nitric acid in his coat pocket, and a jolt of the vehicle caused the bottle to break. The liquid spread over him and occasioned the smoke. In a moment his clothes were reduced to cinders, and his flesh horribly burned. A lady seated next to him had her silk gown entirely destroyed, and she was, besides, entirely injured. One person had a bundle of chemical matches which caught fire. The flames extended to the vehicle, and did it considerable damage. When the passengers had descended, the man who had the nitric acid was conveyed to the Hospital Sainte Antoinette. He was in an alarming state, and his flesh fell from him.—*Paris paper.*

Arrest.—A Western drover has been arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of passing spurious ten dollar bills on the State Bank of Ohio, knowing the same to be counterfeit. The accused has heretofore borne a fair character, and his case is held under consideration by the committing magistrate.

Distressing and Fatal Accident.—The *Northwick*, (Conn.) Gazette contains a letter from Redding, which states that a little girl, eight years old, named Harriet Sherwood, went to the school house in the southern part of that town, on the morning of the 26th ult. and not finding the door open, she proceeded to a back window, raised it, and attempted to get in, but the sash, not being secured, fell upon her neck, and as she happened to be no school that day, she was not found until several hours after, when life was extinct.

Cured of Error.—The *New York Star* says an intelligent man of Boston, Miss, who had repudiated the doctrine of human depravity, and held that no man delighted to do wrong, but was pressed to it by influence and temptations, avows himself completely cured, by a recent trip to California. He says that the recklessness, cruelty, and inhuman avarice that delights in the misery of others that money may be wrunged from the victim, or that drags a dying man into the streets to avoid the expense of a burial, which he met with on his route, convinced him that there was some mighty wrong in man's nature, or he would never sink so low in the blackness of crime as that. He saw many men who were apparently respectable, honorable, mainly at home, who were dead to every appeal of justice, mercy or manliness in the "far off land," and were ready for any deed of darkness which could feed their avarice or base desires.

A High Sheriff.—A Sheriff of Montgomery county, New York, is six feet four inches in his boots.

The Whaling Fleet of the United States.—The *Whaling List* of New Bedford contains some interesting statistics, from which some idea of the immense extent of the whaling business may be formed. By far the greater portion of this business is confined to Massachusetts. The whole number of vessels employed is six hundred and five. New Bedford has two hundred and seventy-five ships and barques, and more than half the tonnage. Nantucket, New London, and Fairhaven have about an equal interest in the business. There are now one hundred and thirty-two large ships and barques in port fitting for sea, and they will require nearly four thousand men for officers and crew. The total amount of property invested in the whaling business must be between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, and the oil taken must amount to rising ten millions of dollars yearly to make it a paying business; but from an examination of the list we should judge that the sperm whalers were not doing a profitable business, many of them having been out three years or more are now reported with small fares. The first seven months of this year there has been landed about \$2,800,000 worth of sperm, \$4,500,000 worth of whale oil, and \$1,200,000 worth of bone; making a total of \$8,500,000 for the first seven months, giving for a year nearly \$13,000,000.

A Large County.—The county of Los Angeles, in California, extends to the Colorado, a distance of nearly three hundred miles from the county seat. In square miles this county is larger than the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined.

The Justice of a Sultan.—In the city of Aleppo, where the Christians are weak in numbers, a Turkish mob, (unknown to the Government) produced the death of five, the wounding of six more, and the pillaging of one hundred houses and five churches. The Sultan shot six hundred of the mob, condemned three hundred to the galleys, and put one hundred and fifty more on trial. He has restored all the property he could recover to the Christians to whom it belonged, and recompensed the rest of the sufferers out of his own purse.

The Liquor Traffic Abandoned in August.—On Saturday week—being the day on which the Mayor's sixty-day proclamation expired—the several liquor dealers in Augusta, (Maine,) great and small, including hotel-keepers, apothecaries, and all others who had to any extent previously participated in its sale, voluntarily abandoned the traffic, and now, (says the Augusta Age of Thursday,) on this seventh day of August, in the year of grace 1851, not a single glass of intoxicating liquor of any kind is sold or can be obtained for love or money, or for any purpose whatever, in the city of Augusta. So, at all events, we are informed, and verily believe.

The whole number of Emigrant passengers which arrived at New York between the 1st and 7th instant was 9,205. The amount of money paid into the New York city treasury during the month of July, as head tax on immigrants, was \$41,418.

A ship load of Chinese, numbering 223 persons, lately landed at San Francisco, says the *Alta Californian*, 221 of whom are steamers, one a doctor and one a merchant. It is difficult to imagine what these Chinese coolies can expect to do in the way of their trade among the Yankee miners, especially in competition with the Yankee foot-furnishers, their formidable rivals.

A tremendous thunder storm broke over the north of England on the 25th of July. On the same day there were severe thunder showers in this country, and on the next day, Saturday, a violent thunder storm extended from Virginia to Maine. This coincidence was probably not accidental.

Wonderful Water.—A gentleman of Washington, D. C., who is in Minnesota, writing from St. Paul, July 27, says that in company with several gentlemen he went to Lake Calhoun and bathed there. He adds that they all "came out a shade or two lighter in weight and color."

Another Man Over the Falls.—A despatch to the Buffalo express from Niagara Falls, on Friday evening, says: "A man has just gone over the Falls! He came down in a small boat, and appeared to be asleep. The people shouted to him from the shore, and he awoke him up, but it was too late to avail anything, as he was already in the rapids. He fell out of his boat at the first pitch, and was seen to go over the cataract, with the boat a little ahead of him. His name is not known."

An American entertainment to the Queen of England is talked of in London by the American visitors to the world's exhibition, and the Americans residing in London. The London Sunday Times thinks that "it would be a most interesting sight to behold the republican sons of Columbia entertaining the sovereignty of their ancestral country."

There is a female now resident in Clark County, Georgia, who is one hundred and thirty-three years of age. She is quite active, lively and cheerful—converses fluently, reads well without the use of glasses. She says she does not feel the effect of her age, except as regards her hearing—she is slightly deaf. This, too, is partly the result of accident. She has now living with her in one mile of her residence, grand children to the sixth generation. So says the *Augusta Constitutionalist*.

Consignments of Corn and Oats were lately received at Buffalo, N. Y., from the banks of the Mississippi, about two hundred miles above St. Louis, to be shipped to Canada to Europe. All this cost of transportation must fall upon the farmer, and rob him of his just profits; whereas had there been a market near his own door, as there ought to be, were his true interests consulted, by fostering manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, he would have received the just reward of his labors.—*Germ. Tel.*

What Michigan will Do.—The Detroit Tribune estimates that the wheat crop of that State will exceed in amount that of last year full one-third; that Michigan will export twelve million bushels wheat, six millions of corn, and three hundred million feet of lumber, during the present year. The aggregate exports are set down at twenty millions of dollars in value.

Increase of Population.—The National Intelligence contains a letter to the editors of that paper from the venerable Wm. DAWY, in which after alluding to the rapid progress of Western emigration, he makes the following calculations on the probable population of the country one generation hence:—

The organized States and Territories on the eastern region of the United States embrace an aggregate area so near one million two hundred thousand square miles that the entire domain at three millions of square miles, leaves yet for the already organized sections and the spaces unorganized of the great Western or Pacific region an area comprising one million eight hundred thousand square miles. The actual population of the whole of the United States territory may be assumed at 24,000,000, or twenty to the square mile on the eastern or Atlantic region. A similar distributive population on the whole domain, from ocean to ocean, would give an aggregate of sixty millions—a number which, on strict mathematical analysis on recorded data, afforded by actual progressive numbers, will be reached by 1884, or thirty three years from the present time, as may be seen by the annexed tabular statement. In the National Intelligence, No. 9,994, (1845,) may be found a centennial census table, calculated by me, extending from 1790 to 1901, founded on the census of 1790, and constructed on an annual increment of three per cent. per annum. The population in 1850, by the census, amounted to 23,260,784; by my table the population was given at 23,138,004; difference 122,780: excess in favour of the census. Adopting my tabular numbers at every fifth year to 1855, the population will stand thus:

1850	23,138,004
1855	26,821,283
1860	31,093,335
1865	35,038,251
1870	40,017,708
1875	47,057,052
1880	54,686,795
1885	64,291,333

The sixty millions alluded to above, allowing the increment of three per cent. will, we see, be reached as already stated; and then, with not one cause of decrement on the movement and ratio of increase, if taken at three per cent. per annum, duplicates in about twenty-four years; therefore, if no serious disturbance be allowed to interfere with the order of things, the aggregate population of the United States at the close of the current century must exceed 100,000,000.

Mr. Clay on Colonization.—Mr. Clay has written a letter in reply to Mr. Haukey, of London, in relation to the emigration of free people of color to the West Indies. He says he has a decided preference for Africa, to any other country, for colonization purposes, but sees no incompatibility between the object of transporting the free blacks to Africa, and that of sending them to the British West India Colonies. He thinks, however, that if the attempt be made to induce these people to go to the West India colonies, it would be proper that suitable agents should be sent to the United States, to explain to free blacks the advantages and privileges they would enjoy by removing to the West Indies, and to offer them the means of their transportation. In one part of his letter Mr. Clay says:

"I have no doubt that it would conduce to the happiness of both races if the blacks were removed from the United States by colonization or expatriation; but that object is unattainable with regard to the slave portion of that population, whilst their bondage continues to exist in the U. States.—How long that will be can only be a matter of conjecture. My own opinion, long and deliberately entertained, is, that as they are held in slavery for the purpose of obtaining a necessary supply of labor, slavery will cease whenever, by the increase of white population, free white labor can be procured cheaper than that of blacks."

He says in another place:—The American Colonization Society has found in the abolitionists of the U. States a constant opposition to the African colony. They use all the arts in their power to dissuade the free people of color from voluntarily going to Africa, and their exertions have been attended with some success.—But I think the free blacks are becoming less and less disposed to listen to the mischievous counsels of their pretended abolition friends.

Mr. Clay thinks if the people of Jamaica or their Government, would try an emigration from China, the result would approach a nearer realization of their hopes for the redemption of the island than will be the case with a new influx of free negroes from the United States. He says there are some plantations in Cuba, near Havana, where quite a large number of these people are employed, and so far, with the most flattering success. They may be engaged for a term of years, at a rate as low as four dollars a month.

Large Willow Tree.—A correspondent of the *Bunker Hill Aurora*, says:—"There is, in East Parsonsfield, Maine, an old gentleman and his wife; he was 95 years old July 15th, 1851; she 96 January 1st, 1851; he served in the revolutionary war; was on Dorchester Heights when the British evacuated Boston; also in several battles on the Hudson river; in one of which he was wounded, having his belt cut loose by a ball which passed through his side. Fifty-two years ago last May, when returning from the annual May training, he cut himself a cane from a willow tree, walked home with it, and stuck it in his yard. The cane took root, and is now a tree measuring 14 feet 3 inches in circumference, and spreads its branches seventy feet wide, besides having several large branches cut off which hung down over the road."

A Philosopher.—Two fools at Lowell, a young married woman and a bachelor, ran off lately. The husband saw them, as they got seated in the cars, gave them three cheers, waved his hat, bade them enjoy themselves if they could, and then went home a happy man.

A train of passenger cars was capsized on the railroad near Greenville, S. C., on the 9th inst., and near forty of the passengers injured, many seriously, but none, as is believed, fatally.

One hundred dollars has been offered, through the American Tract Society, for the best tract against the use of tobacco.—Time for competitors until the 1st of November.

The Indians.—The havoc which the small-pox and the cholera have made among the Indians within the last twelve months has been very great. Those diseases, co-operating with the fatal virus introduced by the whites, have caused a very considerable diminution of the Indian population. "Manifest destiny" appears to be overtaking the poor Indians with its most destructive agencies. Three are few persons, we suppose, who do not anticipate the entire extinction of all the present tribes of North American Indians. Ever since the Anglo-Saxons established themselves on this continent it has been apparent that the savage could not exist in their vicinity. Each year has seen some reduction in the number of the red men, until now their aggregate population is comparatively very small.

Wherever the white man goes the Indian disappears, and as the whites are more rapidly than ever diffusing themselves over this great continent, the period when but few scattering Indians will be found is not very remote. Within the last few years disease has greatly thinned the number of several tribes. The Mandans, by far the most advanced of the Western Indians, were almost all swept away by the small-pox a few years ago. Other tribes have suffered terribly.

Our Government has for several years been engaged in efforts to elevate the condition of our Indian population, in the hopes of saving them from the havoc which must soon overtake them unless they forego those habits to which they cling, and which in a majority of cases seems to be as tenacious as the love of life itself. The only course which can be pursued to preserve any of the present tribes is to educate their minds and civilize their habits. If they could be induced to adopt the methods of the white men, they might survive the ruin which threatens them. We have but little hopes of the permanent success of any efforts to turn aside from them that fate which seems inevitable. They will perish, and their modes of life will live only in tradition, romance and song.—*Louisville Journal.*

Health of New Orleans.—Contrary as it may be to the generally received impression, it is true, nevertheless, that New Orleans, this season, is about the healthiest city in the Union. For the week ending 2d inst., the aggregate interments amounted to but 83; of these 28 were under ten years of age; deaths from cholera 11; dysentery 5. In the city of Lafayette, across the river, the deaths were but 15 during the same period. Of these 8 were under 10 years of age.

The North Branch to be Abandoned.—In consequence of the diversion of \$150,000 of the public money to the Portage Railroad, it is understood, says the *Bellford* (Pa.) Argus, that the Canal Commissioners are about to abandon the work upon this line.

Married.—In Greenville, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Rebagh, Mr. JAMES H. WILSON, of Adams county, to Miss SARAH M. BRANT, of Mercersburg, Franklin county. In Greenville, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Holland, Mr. STERRETT McKNIGHT, of Adams county, to Miss MARY ANN WELSH, of the vicinity of Waynesboro', Franklin county. On the 11th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. EXOS KEEPER, to Miss MARGARET JANE REA—both of Emmitsburg, Md.

On the 6th inst., in the Catholic Church at Harper's Ferry, by the Rev. J. H. Plunket, Major G. TOCHMAN, of Washington City, the distinguished Polish Patriot, to Miss APOLLONIA JAGIELLO, the Hungarian heroine.

Died.—On the 7th inst., LUTHER JACOB, aged 2 years 7 months and 15 days, only child of George and Susannah Ehrhart, of New Chester.

On the 4th inst., GEORGE W., infant son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kuhn, of Cashtown, aged 1 year 8 months and 7 days.

On the 9th inst., LUCY ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Elizabeth Meads, of Menallen township, in the 5th year of her age.

That once bright form, now dead and cold, Her memory sweet to all, Sleeps yonder, in that lonely spot, And waits th' archangel's call.

Arise, bold slumberer, from the dust, Thy soul is ever free to rise, To swell the songs of sanctified hosts, In pure sublimed praise.

Now whisp'ers in a low deep tone, To stay the gushing tear; To comfort tortured minds that mourn, Of all on earth most dear.

Dear parents, O! weep not for me, But bless the Saviour's care, Who thus from time removed, to free My soul earth's toils to share.

On the 13th inst., in Franklin township, CHRISTINA PFINGSTAG, aged about 72 years. The deceased was generally known by the name of "Old Christina." She and a brother of hers emigrated from Germany to this country, in their early youth. About 40 years ago she came to Adams county, since which time she had never been out of the place. Hence she was left in strange land, without a single relative, but so amiable and Christian was her deportment, that she gathered around her a number of friends, who kindly ministered to her in her sickness, and gave her a decent burial in the graveyard of Flor's Church. The Lord bless those friends for their kindness.

DIED.—Near Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, July 16th, 1851, of Cholera, P. G. W. METCALFE, formerly of York Springs, Penna., aged 28 years and 2 months.

At a meeting of York Springs Lodge, No. 211, P. O. of York, held August 7th, 1851, P. G. W. Metcalfe, and his family, a number of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas intelligence has been received by this Lodge of the untimely death of our respected brother, P. G. W. METCALFE, in a distant land, with none but the hands of strangers to administer to his wants, and smooth his pathway to the tomb; and as it becomes us as brothers of the worthy dead, to cherish his memory and respect his worth, and to offer our sympathy and condolence to his bereaved relatives and friends. Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge deeply sympathize with the relatives of the brother in the melancholy bereavement occasioned by his loss.

Resolved, That our Lodge room be clothed in mourning, and that each member wear the usual mourning badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That the beautiful thanks of this Lodge be tendered to Henry Lodge, No. 10 of Iowa, and to P. G. J. S. Barfield, of said Lodge, for the fraternal attention bestowed on our brother at the time of his illness and death.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the relatives of the deceased, in Henry Lodge, No. 10, and that they be published in the Banner of the Union, Gettysburg Star, Adams Sentinel, and the Compiler.

C. LAFFERTY, N. G.

Wm. Vasey, Sec'y.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Wm. THOMPSON, No. 6, Carroll Hall, Baltimore, is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL." His receipts therefor will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	3 87 to 4 00
Wheat,	75 to 80
Rye,	62 to 65
Corn,	59 to 63
Oats,	28 to 33
Beef Cattle,	4 50 to 5 75

FOR RENT, A DWELLING HOUSE & STORE ROOM. It is a pleasant residence in the country and a desirable location for business. Inquire at this office.

6 Teachers Wanted. The school Directors of Hamilton township, will meet at the public school house in the town of East Berlin, on SATURDAY the 20th day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to employ the above number of Teachers, to take charge of the Public Schools of said Township. Salary from \$15 to \$25 for competent Teachers.

ELECTION. Office of the Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg Railroad Company, York, Aug. 11th, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg Railroad Company, will be held at their Office in the Borough of York, on TUESDAY the 20th of SEPTEMBER, 1851, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of a President and Eight Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. By order, R. S. HOLLINS, Sec'y.

ELECTION. NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the Office of the "Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," in the borough of Bloomfield, Perry county, on MONDAY the 1st day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing MANAGERS of said Company for the ensuing year, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation of said Company.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. On Saturday the 20th of September, 1851, THE undersigned, assignees of Gen. T. C. MILLER, will sell at Public Outcry, on the premises, the

Cumberland Furnace Estate, (thetitle to which is now settled,) consisting of the CUMBERLAND FURNACE, with over

2,000 Acres of Mountain Land, MILL SAW-MILL, BLACKSMITH SHOP, a number of TENANT-HOUSES, the

Furnace Farm of 200 Acres, Peach Orchard Farm, three other tracts of Farm Land, and Big Meadow of 22 Acres. The above mentioned property will be sold altogether, or separately to suit purchasers, and the Mountain Land will be sold in Lots if not sold with the Furnace.

The above property is situated in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, the Yellow Breeches Creek running through part of it, and would be well calculated for manufacturing purposes, as the creek is a constant stream, and never freezes in winter, being spring water.

For further particulars inquire of either of the undersigned, or of Wm. H. Miller, Esq., Carlisle. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN T. GREEN, Assignee.

D. W. McCULLOCH, Assignee.

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, August 15th, 1851.

Byers Christian	Noel Jacob
Brickner Mary	Orndorff Peter
Bricker William	Orndorff Joseph
Reams David	Plank George
Berew Elizabeth	Paxton Mary
Byers George	Plank Jacob
Cousins Moore	Reid George
Culor George	Reid Valentine
Criswell Edmund	Rowan Florence
Cole Maria	Roberts Thomas H.
Dupe John	Robertsberger Marlin
Dwile Joseph	Rowan Jacob
Dellen Catharine	Randolph Nathaniel
Dowrey Harriet	Slyder Peter
Frazier John P.	Steuers Mary Ann
Faber Samuel 2	Shreets John H.
Knapp John 2	Shilling John
Herner Susanah	Stack George
Heyinger John L.	Steuers William
Harbach Miss Mary	Stuven Ulrich
Hartzel William	Stewart Deborah
Howard Andrew	Stuven Andrew
Harner F. Finley	Stuven John
Harner Miss Susanah	Scott Abram
Kuhn John	Spangler Samuel
Keefer Henry	Spangler Miss Barbara
Kelch Henry	Spangler Daniel
Miller Samuel	Townsend J.
M'Kinner Robert	Townsend Jeremiah
Mumigh H. S.	White Miss Isabella
Miller Isaac 3	Walker Nathaniel
M'Gle Thomas	White Thomas
M'Clough John	Wrighten Miss Harriet
M'Knight Sieret 2	Wright J.
M'Nolan David, sen.	Walter Wm. F.
M'Kimer Louisa	Weaver David
Neeley John	Wright John

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they are advertised.

MERCHANT TAILORING. ABRAHAM ARNOLD respectfully informs the public, that in addition to the Ready Made Clothing, he carries on the MERCHANT TAILORING, and has employed a number of the best Tailors in the country. He will work cheaper than the cheapest.

Gettysburg, Aug. 15.

ELECTION. NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," that an election for THIRTEEN MANAGERS, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, on MONDAY the 1st or 3rd next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., each member to be entitled to one vote.

D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

ELECTION. NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held to elect THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the "Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company," at the public house of John Shannon, in Dickinson township, on the First Monday of SEPTEMBER NEXT—said Managers to serve one year. Election to be held between the hours of 2 P. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

JUST received, a new mode of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimeres, of every variety, at SAMSON'S.

GRAND RALLY OF THE Freemen of Adams County.

I have endeavored to do my duty. I have labored to advance Pennsylvania's interests. I have demanded for her all her Constitutional rights, no matter who grumbled or complained. Hereafter, as heretofore, I am ready to do battle in the glorious cause of Justice and Truth, and without fear or favor contend earnestly for the right.—Gov. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH at LANCASTER.

ALL Citizens of Adams county—all who are friendly to the election of Wm. F. JOHNSTON—all who desire to hear that popular and able Chief Magistrate, whether his political friends or foes, are respectfully invited to attend a general MASS MEETING of the people of the "Young Guard," to be held at Gettysburg on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Gov. Wm. F. JOHNSTON has made his arrangements to be present on that day, and address his fellow-citizens then assembled. Come hear him! Judge for yourselves, when you have heard him. Let men of all parties hear him. The Governor desires to be heard by the citizens of every political complexion, and it is hoped all will avail themselves of this opportunity.

It is expected that other distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.

A. R. Stevenson, Jacob A. Gardner, James G. Reed, Geo. H. Binder, S. S. McCready, John Elber, D. A. Buehler, William Jones, A. Heintzelman, Joseph Pink, Wm. D. Himes, COUNTY COMM.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN HUNTERSTOWN AND VICINITY, AT PUBLIC SALE. WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following

of ABRAHAM KING, Esq., situate in Hunterstown and vicinity, to wit:

Lot No. 1, containing 14 Acres—of which 2 Acres are in Timber.
No. 2, containing 9 Acres of Timber;
No. 3, containing 5 do.;
No. 4, containing 12 do.;
No. 5, containing 9 1/2 do.;
No. 6, containing 1 do., with a good young ORCHARD, a Carriage house, and a well with a pump in it;
No. 7, containing 25 Acres. This Tract will be sold altogether, or in separate lots to suit purchasers. Four or five acres of it are excellent Meadow.

No. 8, the House & Lot, in Hunterstown, the residence of Abraham King, Esq. There is a large STORE ROOM and LUMBER-HOUSE attached, with an excellent Cellar. Attendance given, and terms of sale made known by

JOHN MILBURN, Assignee.

LOOK HERE! 230 Acres of good Land, in Liberty township

Well Put!

In the April number of the American Whig Review, we find the following somewhat striking calculations, as to what the people of the United States are now doing, in contrast with what they might do, if they would but establish and maintain such a system of political economy as is applicable to the condition and capacity of the country: "If the population of the U. States is 25,000,000, and the imports of 1850 are \$150,000,000, though there is little doubt, by smuggling and ad valorem—i. e. false valuations—they will come nearer \$200,000,000—every man, woman and child in the United States will have paid \$8 to foreign merchants and manufacturers. The payment will be made in money, and in provisions, flour, &c., in a proportion not well taxed, or tribute, is paid chiefly on manufactured articles, such as can easily be made in America, and upon products which can easily be grown upon our own soil.—The entire expenditure, excepting about \$10,000,000 paid for materials which cannot now be grown or made upon American soil, is paid by our people to enable other nations, but chiefly England, to drive us out of all markets. A part of the profits of this enormous taxation maintains the English steam navy, pays the salaries of the English free trade Ministers, the cost of armies in India, and the murderous armed police of Ireland. A yearly subscription of not less than five dollars a year for every man, woman and child in America, is paid out directly or indirectly, for the maintenance of the British Empire.

"There are not less than two millions of industrious and able artificers in America, living in forced idleness, or digging the earth for a scanty subsistence, to the detriment of the true American farmer, who could produce at least one hundred more than they do in the kind of labor suited to their knowledge and capacity. Full a million more could be profitably employed in the production of food and raw material to be used by the two millions of artisans well employed.

"Three millions of persons, now either bankrupt, idle, or badly employed, would, if well employed, add at least \$500,000,000 to the annual income of the nation. \$100,000,000 of this would build annually and keep afloat a steam navy of an hundred vessels, which would soon enable us to dictate terms for the defence of the liberty of all nations, and compel England to share with us the markets she now monopolizes.

"The five dollars a year paid by every man, woman and child in America for the support of the British Commercial Empire, would be invested in profitable industry, and give employment to the entire idle or impoverished population, native or immigrant, of the United States. An enormous and cheap supply of manufactures and produce would be the consequence, yielding a grand surplus to be sent away and sold in foreign markets. The profits of such a trade, so deflected, would come back to us in the shape of money, and all the elegancies and luxuries of other nations and climates. An immense commerce, five-fold our present trade, would be the consequence. Every mode of industry, every kind of enterprise, would be employed. The Republic would not only be the first power, but absolutely the ruling power of the earth. No nation would dare to make war upon it. All this, and more, may be accomplished by mere legislation. But at present England legislates for America, and Congress dare not do any thing for the people because they have no steam navy. Shame!"

The Domestic Trade.

The United States are becoming a little world almost complete within itself. Our great diversity of climate and soil, and our rich mineral resources, supply nearly every want. The rapid increase of our manufactures will soon render us independent of foreign supplies. The Newark Advertiser says: "It is a most remarkable fact, that our largest importations of British goods were previous to the embargo of 1808, when our population was only one-fourth of what it is now, and our consumption of manufactured articles probably one-twelfth or less. This speaks loudly for our increase of manufacturing ability. Our commerce is now mainly not with foreign countries, but between the North and the South—between the Atlantic States and the West—on the great Mississippi and its branches, and on the great Lakes—and what is becoming much more than these, our numerous railroads branching out in every direction, our domestic trade is immense. Gen. Packer, of the Pennsylvania Senate, in a speech recently delivered before that body, gives the value of the Lake trade for the year 1848, as follows:

Lake Erie.	\$115,785,018
Lake Huron.	\$47,152
Lake Michigan.	24,319,481
Lake Champlain.	16,759,709
Lake Ontario.	28,144,000
Lake St. Clair.	639,324
Total.	\$186,476,905

Forty millions of dollars more than the whole foreign export trade of the U. States."

Tree Planting.—Horace Greeley, in a late letter descriptive of Lombardy, in Italy, makes the following sensible suggestions in regard to the planting of forest trees:

"As to tree planting, there can be no excuse for neglecting it, for no man needs his neighbor's cooperation to render it economical or effective. We in America have been recklessly destroying trees quite long enough; it is high time that we begin systematically to reproduce them. There is, certainly a vast quantity of land in any part of the new western States, that might not be improved in value \$1,000 by \$100 judiciously expended in tree planting, and a little care to protect the young trees from premature destruction. Allroad-sides, steep hillsides, ravines, and rocky places should be planted with oak, hickory, elm, pine, locust, &c., at once, and many a farm would after a few years, yield \$100 worth of timber annually, without extracting \$10 from the crops otherwise dependent on. By planting locust, or some other fast growing tree alternately with oak, hickory, &c., the farmer would be ready for use or sale by the time the latter needed the whole ground—timber, beauty, comfort, profit, all combine to urge immediate and extensive tree planting: shall it not be commenced?"

West Union.—This town, (the county seat of Adams county, Ohio,) is yet severely afflicted with the cholera. Since a broke out, there have been between thirty and forty deaths—nearly one-tenth of the inhabitants.

The British Tariff.

STAND FIRM UNDER.

From an official statement prepared by an Examiner in the Custom House, we learn that the importation of British Iron into the port of New York alone, during the six months ending July 1, ultimo, was ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND TONS!

Blessed British Tariff! Blessed "reciprocal interchange" which Bigler and the Democracy propose to perpetuate!

During the same period of the working of the blessed British Tariff, the export of iron to Europe has been TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! At the rate of FORTY MILLIONS A YEAR! A state of facts which, but for the lucky accident of California, would at this moment have the United States on the verge of bankruptcy.

How long California gold will avert the crash, if the British policy of the country be maintained, we shall all know before the close of the next Governorship of Pennsylvania.

The import of British Iron into New York for the six months ending July, 1850 and 1851, compare thus:

Import in 6 mos. 1851.	Tons, 107,209
1850.	89,605

Increase, 17,604

That is the way to tell how we are getting on under the British policy of the democracy.

What Pennsylvania having the prosperity of his country at heart will, in the face of such facts, vote for "Bigler and that reciprocal interchange" which is crushing the best interests of Pennsylvania to powder?

California Gold. The Evening Bulletin says that twenty-nine and a quarter millions have been received this year from California up to the close of July. During that period 24 millions have been exported to purchase foreign commodities. Although the supply from California still exceeds the exports, how much better to retain this money in the country, than to send it abroad to fill the coffers of British manufacturers! It may be replied, that there is still plenty of gold in California. So there was abundance of gold and silver in Peru and Mexico when they belonged to Spain. Spain mined and sent these to foreign countries to purchase commodities. In the meantime her home industry was neglected, and by the time that her mines in Peru and Mexico were, in a great degree, exhausted, she had neither agriculture nor manufactures. Her population, dependent on foreign supplies, degenerated from a great and enterprising people into an indolent, disorderly and worthless populace. Her nobility, the proudest in Europe—the descendants of those who had won laurels from the time of Charlemagne to that of Cortez, have become the laughing stock of all Christendom.

A Hint to Borrowers.—A correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following anecdote of Robert G. Shaw, the merchant: We have an anecdote to tell about Mr. Shaw, which has never before been in print, and which, we think, will cause our mercantile readers, and not give offence to our venerable friend. We happened to be present when the occurrence took place. A gentleman met him on the street, and upon a brief conversation, asked him to loan him ten dollars, as he was short—not an uncommon thing for him at that time. It was many months ago. Mr. S. raised his spectacles and replied: "Yes sir, with pleasure, on one condition." "What is that, sir?" "Why, that when we next meet, you will turn your face toward me, look pleasant, and not turn it away. I lent Mr. Shaw a small sum of money about a month ago, and ever since that time he has met me most decidedly. Meet him where I will, on State street, Commercial street, or in the Exchange, and he always turns his head away. When I lend a man money, and he is owing me, I want him to look me full in the face, as though nothing had happened. And then I will be willing to lend him again." This is a veritable story.

The Arab and his Serpents.—A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:—I stopped to see some of the numerous shows, which are in full operation during the holidays. I found myself within a circle where an Arab was showing off with seven or eight great serpents. I wanted to turn and go away, but the crowd had become so great, that I found I could not move, and was obliged to remain a witness of certainly one of the most curious and frightful spectacles ever offered to the public. The snake charmer was seated on the ground, after the fashion of his country, with his snakes all around him; two or three of them were of the most enormous size, almost as large as a full grown lion—He would take them up in his hands, let them wind around his legs, arms, body, neck and head; stick out their forked tongues and kiss him on the hands, the lips, the eye-lids, and present their heads or tails to him, as he commanded them.

While the spectacle was proceeding in the most successful way, one of the largest snakes slipped off unnoticed by the Arab, or apparently so, and dragging itself along, got out of the crowd, every body, you may be sure, giving him a clear space. Just outside of the circle two dogs were playing together. The serpent no sooner espied them, than he raised his head; and in another moment was busy winding himself around the body of one of the unfortunate animals. The poor dog really screamed with fright. It was like the screams of a human being.

The Arab no sooner heard it and understood the case, than he got up, went to the spot, and without touching the serpent at all, spoke a few words, and the creature instantly uncoiled itself slowly until it left the dog free, and I assure you one of the canine race never ran as fast as that dog did, as soon as he got home. The surprise of the spectators of this scene knew no bounds, and pieces of silver were literally showered into the Arab's turban.

Light Persons Drunk.—During a squall on Thursday afternoon a small boat was captured nearly opposite the Salutes' Snag Harbor, on Staten Island, (N. Y.) Eight persons were on board, all of whom were drowned. The party consisted of Mrs. Green, belonging to New York, her four children and nurse, and two sailors living at Snag Harbor. Mrs. Green kept an Infirmary. The party were going on a picnic excursion.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 18th, 1851.

WHEG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

FOR CANAL COMMR.

JOHN STROHM.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,

RICHARD COULTER, Westminster.

GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin.

WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.

JOSHUA W. CONLEY, Montour.

WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,

SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,

JOHN MCINLEY.

Assembly,

DR. DAVID MELLINGER

Prothonotary,

WILLIAM W. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,

DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,

EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer,

THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,

JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,

DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.

Commissioner,

ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor,

JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,

ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,

DANIEL DURKEE.

The reception given to President

Pillmore during his present visit to Virgin-

ia, has been of the most cordial and respect-

ful character; and he has been received

every where by all parties with the greatest

enthusiasm, winning the hearts of all

who approach him, by his manly bearing

Sudden Death.

On Monday afternoon last, NEIL GLACKEN, an inmate of the Almshouse, while on his way to town, was seen to fall suddenly, near the lower end of Carlisle street, and upon attention being directed to him immediately, life was found to be extinct. A Coroner's Jury was summoned by Dr. CHARLES HOSKIN and an inquest held over the body, which resulted in the usual verdict, that the deceased has come to his death by "visitation of God." GLACKEN was advanced in years, and had left the Almshouse but a few minutes previously in apparent good health. His death is attributed to apoplexy.—Star.

Payment of the August Interest.

The semi-annual interest on the State debt was paid in Philadelphia, on the 1st inst, by Gen. Biebel, the State Treasurer. The *Inquirer* says the full amount was raised without borrowing a dollar. This in connection with other heavy dividends due at the same time cannot but exercise a salutary influence on the money market. The credit of Pennsylvania is fully restored, and her securities are now regarded as among the best in the world. A Sinking Fund for the gradual payment of the State debt has been created, her resources are constantly increasing, and by a continuance of the wise and economical administration of her financial affairs under Gov. Johnston, the prospect is full of encouragement.

The barn of Isaac Slingluff, Esq., near New Windsor, Carroll county, Md. was struck by lightning on Friday evening week, and entirely consumed, together with between 400 and 500 bushels of wheat and rye, about 40 tons of hay, threshing machine, &c. The loss is estimated at \$2,500. The dwelling of Mr. John Cover, near Middleburg, was also struck during the same storm, though no serious damage was sustained. The gable end of the building was shattered more or less, the fluid passing down the chimney, tearing up the brick in the hearth, scattering the sand about the room and passed between Mr. Cover and the Rev. Mr. Janison, of Taneytown, who were conversing with each other. Except being stunned by the shock, they were not injured.

Dreadful Accident.—We learn from the Germantown Telegraph, that on the night of the 6th inst., an Irishman, named Patrick Carney, who was employed at the smelting furnace of Colwell & Co., in Philadelphia county, while in the act of filling in one at the top, missed his footing, and fell headlong into the flaming pit! An interval of from ten to fifteen minutes elapsed before the unfortunate man could be rescued from his dreadful situation. The furnace had been blown down about fifteen feet, a day or two previous, for repairs, which rendered it ten times more dreadful than if it had been full. After lingering several hours in the most excruciating pain, death relieved him of his sufferings.

The city of New York has recently become the scene of almost daily murder and crimes of violence. Scarcely a day passes that we have not a murder to record as having occurred in that city, and the fearful examples which have recently been made of some of the criminals, instead of causing a decrease in crime, has had, apparently, the very opposite effect. The latest case is the death by poison of a woman named Victorine Grunzig, which is supposed to have been administered to her by her husband, Otto Grunzig, and a German woman named Margareta Lorentz.

The new Constitution of Virginia, which will undoubtedly be adopted, requires nothing of the voter except that he be a white male, over twenty-one, resident in the State for two years, and in the county or city where he offers to vote, for one year. It is thought that this will more than double the number of voters in Virginia.

Small by degrees and beautifully less," may be applied to the progress of political abolitionism in Kentucky, we think. In 22 counties, polling 29,298 votes, Mr. Cassius M. Clay received at the late election just 440.—N. Y. Mirror.

The total cost of the late Reform Convention in Virginia to amend the Constitution, is set down at \$220,000. The Convention was in session 230 days.

A negro man, belonging to Mr. H. Kied, in Wilkin county, Georgia, on the 29th ult., violated the persons of his mistress and her sister, and afterwards murdered them and fled. He was arrested the same night, however, by some neighbors who pursued him. They immediately tied him to a stake and burned him to death.

An Adage Verified.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial, that a man has actually been tried for stealing the coppers off a dead man's eyes, and found guilty, in that city.

The next Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will be held in the vicinity of Baltimore, on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th days of next October, and promises to be an occasion of unusual interest to the people of Maryland and the adjoining States. The annual address is to be delivered by the Hon. Daniel Webster.

The contracts for widening and straightening the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad have all been awarded. The distance to Lancaster is to be shortened five miles, making the route 61 miles. The estimated cost of the work is \$100,000.

Out of 298 furnaces in Pennsylvania, 149 (just one half) have stopped within the last 18 months, and the workmen thrown out of employment! And yet every vessel that arrives in this country from England is loaded with railroad iron. So much for so much.

These hundred and forty-nine furnaces, when in full blast, employ, on an average, (directly and indirectly,) at least fifty men, each. One half of them would earn two dollars a day; but, for the purpose of making a low estimate, we will suppose them all to earn, when employed, one dollar a day:—

The whole number of men would be 7,450

At \$1 a day, they would earn per week \$44,700

Their aggregate annual earnings would be \$2,428,400

There are at least an equal number of Furnaces out of blast in other States; and the aggregate sum lost to the iron workers of the country, is not a dollar below FIVE MILLIONS.

These five millions, which, but for the unwise and anti-American policy of the Locomotive party, would go into the pockets of American mechanics, is now sent from this country, in gold and silver, and in State or corporation bonds, and paid to the iron workers of England, Scotland, Russia and Wales.

These five millions of dollars, thus kept out of the pockets of the hard working mechanics of the United States, would purchase a vast many comforts. It would enable those thus virtually robbed, not only to feed and clothe their families comfortably, but to educate their children, and to provide for themselves a home in their old age.

But Locomotism is regardless of the interests of the working men of the country. To carry out a ruinous party doctrine, they are willing that our mechanics and artisans should suffer. Yet they profess the most profound friendship for them, and denounce the Whig party, which advocates Protection to Home Labor, as their enemies!

If we should take up the statistics of other departments of manufactures, almost equally injuriously affected by the anti-American policy of the Locomotists, the result would be even more startling. TWENTY MILLIONS would be found below the mark. And this, be it remembered, is a far upon the mechanics of the country, for the benefit of foreign manufacturers! How long will the electors of this country tolerate such a ruinous policy?—Lanc. Exam.

North Carolina Election.—From the first Congressional district of this State, where Mr. Clingman is opposed by Burgess S. Gaither, both Whigs, we have no information. In the second and fourth districts, Joseph F. Caldwell and James T. Morehead, Whigs, being without regular opposition, are of course elected. Wm. S. Ashe, Democrat, is re-elected without opposition in the seventh district. We have before mentioned the election of Alfred Dockery, Edward Stanly, and David Outlaw, all Whigs, in the third, eighth and ninth districts. From the two remaining districts (the fifth and sixth,) Democrats must be elected, as there were no Whig candidates in the field. So that the delegation from State will consist of six Whigs and three Democrats. Mr. Dockery's majority in the third district, over Green W. Caldwell, the late member, is estimated by the Fayetteville Observer at from 1,000 to 1,500 votes, which it pronounces to be a glorious Union victory.

The Result in Tennessee.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says:—

We are gratified to learn by the telegraphic reports from Nashville, that the election of Hon. William Campbell as Governor of the State of Tennessee is placed entirely beyond a doubt. The candidate of the Democrats was the Hon. William Trousdale, the present Governor of the State. The sons of Tennessee being too patriotic to permit the question of Secession or Disunion to enter into the canvass, the main issues discussed were the expediency and justice of the compromise measures of the last Congress. Whilst Governor Trousdale expressed his acquiescence in these laws, he at the same time denounced them as a fraud upon the South, by which the North gained every thing in the contest between the two sections. Gen. Campbell, on the contrary, manfully sustained the laws, and deemed their passage to have been essentially necessary to the peace and prosperity of the country. We are glad to have it in our power to record the verdict of the people in favor of this wise and patriotic policy. Still more are we rejoiced that, when the opportunity has been afforded to them, the gallant Tennesseans have set the seal of reprobation upon the doctrines and designs of the Agitators and Disorganizers.

Kentucky Legislature.—The Senate consists of 35, and the House of 100 members. As far as heard from, 19 Whigs and 11 Democrats have been elected to the Senate, and 44 Whigs, 50 Democrats and 1 Independent to the Legislature. The Whig majority in both branches promises to be even larger than usual.

Large Sale.—The Frederick Examiner says that Mr. C. Shriner, of the Ligonier mills, in that county, sold his pen of fat dogs for the round sum of \$4,000.

New Jersey has a larger colored population, in proportion to its size and white people, than any other of the free States; and more than half of all the free colored people in the Union are to be found in the five Middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.—The three adjoining States, Virginia, North Carolina, and Ohio, contain over 100,000 more, leaving less than 100,000 for the other twenty-two States, thereby being comparatively very few negroes in the Eastern or Western States.

Latest Ladies' Fashions.—We see in a Chicago paper that the ladies have got up a bennet as an offset to the "biss-me-quick" and the "hold-me-fast" of the north. They call it the "no-you-dont."

Correspondence of the Adams Sentinel.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8, 1851.

Mr. Editor:—Having occasion in the month of June last, to pass through Adams County on my way from west of the mountains to this city, on entering your County I was much delighted to see the style and neatness of the buildings, and improvements that presented themselves to my view whilst passing along on my journey, and also the promising appearance of the crops of grain and grass that met my view—satisfying my mind fully, that all the Farmers of your County have to do, is to persevere, and be diligent in the course they have been pursuing, of enriching their lands with lime and manure, and it will not be long till they will have as good a harvest to cut, as their neighbors in adjoining Counties.

On my way I stopped for the night at a friend's near the "Tract." In the course of our conversation, whilst speaking of the Church and the World, I made some inquiry respecting Sabbath Schools, and whether there were any in that neighborhood. His answer was, that he did not know of a Sabbath School in all that part of the country—no, not one! Well, upon reflection, I thought that while some were digging for limestone, and others having found and were burning lime, and were making great advances in keeping up their farms, and making them valuable, (which is all right in itself,) there was the ground of the heart, the fallow-ground of the heart spoken of, to be broken up, and that the dews of Divine grace were to be sought for, in order to make us spiritual, working Christians, and that there was such a thing as living in the neglect of those things which were of most importance. What! No Sabbath Schools in all that large range of country between Gettysburg and the Mountains! Oh! where are the Elders of the Churches? Where are the lay-members of the Church? Where are the Students of the Gettysburg Seminary? Are there none to look after the lambs of the flock—the children of the Church—the nursery of the Lord? None to collect them together in little groups, in the Sabbath School, and tell them the story of the Cross? I firmly believe that Sabbath Schools are a means of grace divinely appointed of the Lord, to advance His kingdom in the world. Those that turn many to righteousness, shall live as the stars forever and ever. If we sow to the flesh, we shall of the flesh reap corruption; but if we sow to the flesh, we shall of the flesh reap life everlasting. Therefore, let us work whilst it is called to-day, as the night is coming when we cannot work. It will not be long till we shall reap if we wait not. For how shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation—which was spoken by the Lord at first, and was delivered unto us by those that heard him.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—One Hundred and Seventy-Five Lives Lost.—The East India Mail recently received in England brings reports of a large number of shipwrecks, in one of which a large number of lives were lost. The Altie Roboman was wrecked on the Island of Kenery, on the 14th June.—She was bound to Bombay from Jeddah and Mocha with four hundred passengers and a quantity of treasure, coffee and salt on board. Five days previous they made Kenery, and stood in for the harbor. Before sunset the lighthouse was seen. Signals were made, which were answered from the outer light-ship. Shortly afterwards a heavy squall came on, and the Nacoda finding his vessel drifting in shallow water, let go his anchors.—In the middle of the night, the ship laboring and rolling very much, lost her rudder, soon after this the cable parted and she drove on to the island of Kenery. Daylight found the bottom of the ship gone, and the remains of the wreck driven along alongside the fort walls; all the boats broken or washed away. Many of the passengers stepped from the vessel on to the walls, but numbers were cast into the sea and drowned. Nearly 175 are missing. This is another instance of the awful sacrifice of life occurring from a vessel being lost for want of sails, anchors, &c., and the absence of efficient officers to manage her. The sails of the Altie Roboman were blown away, and there were no others to replace them, and she appears to have been sadly deficient in anchors.

Painful Rumor.—We find the following in the Wilkinson Whig, of the 1st inst., published in Woodville, Miss:—

During the last few days a report has been in circulation in our vicinity to the following effect:—It is stated that on Friday last, as three children were returning to their home from school, near Liberty in Amite county, they were overtaken by a pack of dogs in pursuit of runaway negroes. The dogs fell upon them, and, before assistance could be rendered, killed and nearly devoured every one of them! The father of the children, hearing their screams and the barking of the dogs, ran out with his gun, and succeeded in killing two of them. At this time the owner of the dogs rode up, and threatened to shoot the father if he shot any more of the dogs. The distressed father related his gun and deliberately shot the owner of the dogs through the heart, after which he gave himself up, was tried and discharged. We have not heard the names of any of the parties.

Summer Travelling.—The number of persons who have this season visited the various watering places far exceeds that of any former year. All the places of resort have been crowded all the season. The various Springs in Virginia have been full to overflowing, and we observe, also, that several noted places in the Southern and Western States are this year more than usually full. This vast amount of travel is to be attributed partly to the increase of population, partly to the general prosperity of the country for several years past, and partly to the greatly increased facilities and reduced rates of travel. In the Eastern States, the same propensity for locomotion is observed.

Very Late from California. New York, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.—The steamship Prometheus has arrived with San Juan de Nicaragua dates of the 4th, and San Francisco dates of July 15th. She brings 360 passengers and \$200,000 gold as freight, and \$400,000 in the hands of passengers. The steamship Pacific left San Francisco on the 15th and arrived at San Juan de Sud on the 29th. The passengers travelled 15 miles by land then proceeded in a steamer across Nicaragua Lake and down the San Juan river. Her passengers expressed great satisfaction with the new route.

The only event of interest at San Francisco had been the conviction and execution by the Vigilance Committee of a desperate character named James Stuart. He was hung at two o'clock on the 11th at the lower end of Market street wharf in the presence of 5000 people. At Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and other places the citizens have been compelled to act in their own behalf, the laws being inadequate and their execution inefficient. The hanging of Stuart had caused great excitement and the conduct of the Committee has been severely reprehended by the Court and City Authorities. The people generally sustain the acts of the Committee.

The vicinity of Rogue river and the Klamath region were infested by hostile Indians who were well armed and committing numerous murders. They are also troublesome in Sacramento Valley, and refuse to meet the Commissioners who are destitute of money. The Mormons are making an effort to establish a direct communication from Salt Lake to the Pacific. Mining intelligence is very favorable.

The effects of the last fire are disappearing and the burnt district is rapidly being built up. Many substantial brick buildings are in course of erection throughout the city. Agricultural affairs are promising. Politics are attracting great attention, and three parties, Whigs, Democrats and Independents, are in the field. Markets generally are overstocked and unchanged. Seamen's wages are lower. Carpenters receive \$10 and laborers \$5 per diem. Money is abundant.

The following account of a hail storm, taken from the Bombay Times, throws our western hail storm stories in the shade:—On May 22d an extraordinary fall of ice occurred near Bangalore, during a storm of thunder, lightning and rain. The hail stones, which at first made their appearance, were about the size of limes and oranges, and broke through the tiles and roofs of houses, and destroyed gardens and fruit trees. Some of the hail stones found next morning were as large as goose eggs, some as big as pumpkins—one block, found in a dry well, measured four feet and a half in length, three in breadth; and one and a half in thickness. It was probably the result of the cementation of the smaller pieces into one lump, although the fall of pieces of ice of this size is not unfrquent in India.

In the reign of Tippe Sultan a piece was found the size of an elephant, which took several days to melt; in 1825 a piece of a similar size fell in Candahar; in 1838 a block of ice, apparently a mass of cemented hailstones, was found near Dharwar, measuring twenty feet in circumference.

Property Exempt from Execution.

By the new code of Virginia the following is a list of the property exempt from execution:—

"One cow, one bedstead, with a bed and necessary bedding for the same; six chairs, one table, six knives, six forks, six plates, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wood or earthenware, one loom, and its appurtenances, one spinning wheel, one pair of cards, and one axe; five barrels of corn, five bushels of wheat or one

